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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XX NO. 38— BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

LAW MEMBER HECKLED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Foreign Investments Income-Tax Bill Rejected

Assembly Refuses To Send It To Select Committee

PARTY TIES STRAINED: TALK OF REALIGNMENT OF PARTIES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Inspite of Sir George Schuster's one hour oration, the Legislative Assembly, after three hours' discussion to-day rejected the Foreign Investments Income-Tax Bill and refused to send it to a Select Committee.

Forty-seven votes were cast against the motion and forty-one for it.

The majority of opposition members supported the principle of the Bill, but for varying reasons opposed its consideration.—A. P.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

There was considerable wrangle in the lobbies of the Assembly to-day over the present party position and movements for regrouping gained immense strength to-day through capitalistic combination which defeated the Foreign Investment Income Tax Bill.

SOLITARY 'EUROPEAN' SUPPORT.

For the first time, European members, all of them except Col. Gidney who, of course, is not a European and stood to-day in solitary support from those benches to the Government, joined hands with the Indian capitalist point of view which dominated both Nationalists and Independents. The result was that about half a dozen members refused to take part in the vote while Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury openly declared to all those who were not subject to what he said, "as party tyranny" to vote for a bill though he himself was obliged to remain neutral.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt took up the position of definite defiance of party whip and voted for the bill.

OVERWHELMING OPPOSITION.

It spoke a great deal of Sir George Schuster that in spite of the overwhelming opposition of vested European interests and provincial Government's objection, he wished to bring India into line with other countries in taxing these interests which took away capital from India. He was prepared to meet all criticism if only the bill was referred to a Select Committee but a majority of six refused this.

PARTY TIES STRAINED.

So strongly were party ties strained by this voting that, it encouraged members to think of realignment of parties. Thus Messrs. H. P. Mody and Krishnamachary wish to join hands, the former because he does not want to be mere rank and file under the leadership and deputy leadership of Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Mudaliar and Sir C. Jehangir while the latter is too orthodox to stand leadership of a social reformer like Dr. Gour. Mr. Ranga Iyer is ever ready to consider party formation which may throw him into some form of leadership.

PRESIDENT "RESCUES" HOUSE.

Finally the House found itself engulfed in a legal whirlpool of the partnership bill, from which neither the Government nor the Opposition seem to rescue it till the President ordered "The House does not seem to understand the bill." So, at any rate, it looked to all impartial observers.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Brisk canvassing was afoot when the Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss the Bill relating to Income-Tax on foreign investments and to consider and pass the Partnership, Bill. The non-official party whips urged opposition to the former bill.

Attendance, however, was thin and official whips were instructed to see that Saturday's experience was not repeated and that the Horse Show this afternoon did not empty the benches.

CANTONMENT ADMINISTRATION.

The question hour brought a series of questions from Mr. Sohan Singh criticising the Cantonment Administration to which Mr. Young, Army Secretary, gave answers. He informed the member that the total number of whole time executive officers at present in cantonments was 59 of which 16 were Indians. Grade One Executive officers held King's Commission and Grade Two held Viceroy's Commission. The latter class was inaugurated experimentally a few years ago and the experiment had proved so successful that the Government contemplated increasing gradually the number of Grade Two officers and reducing the number of Grade One officers. He, therefore, denied that there was dissatisfaction with capability of Indian Executive officers.

APPOINTMENTS THROUGH OPEN COMPETITIONS?

As regards the suggestion by the All-India Cantonments Association that the executive officers be appointed through an open competition held by the Public Service Commissioner Mr. Young added: "The whole question is under consideration in connection with the recommendation of Army Retrenchment Sub-Committee."—

Income Tax Act Amendment

After question time, further discussion on the Select Committee motion of Sir George Schuster on the Bill to Amend the Indian Income Tax Act was resumed. Dr. De Souza said that the principle of the Bill was an admirable one in every respect, except the clause which referred to incomes accrued without British India to persons resident in but not domiciled in British India. He considered that this would put to considerable hardship small traders who were Nationals and carried on business abroad. The speaker offered conditional support if the Finance Member gave an undertaking that such persons would be exempt from liability.

DEWAN BAHADUR'S FLING AT GOVT.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, formerly Leader of the Opposition, was cheered when he rose to deliver his first speech after recovery from an illness which had so long kept him away from the House. Mr. Rangachariar said that he approved of the principle of the Bill and did not like that people should escape just taxation. But held that as there would be no Finance Bill this year, this taxation bill gave him the only occasion when he could, this session, assert the principle of refusing to vote supplies to the Government, whose moral sense had become so blurred that it allowed its agents to commit excesses.

"DESERVES NO HELL."

Mr. Rangachariar narrated the Dr. Paton and the 'thali' incidents from Madras Presidency and asked, how could a Govern-

(Continued on Page 8)

ARRESTS FOR OFFERING SALT SATYAGRAHA

Youths Ordered To Quit Surat Dist

DR. KHANDUBHAI'S MOTOR-CAR ATTACHED

SURAT, Feb. 15.

Six suspected persons arrested under the Emergency Ordinances were released this morning on parole and ordered to notify their place of residence, report every Monday morning to the local police and not to participate in anti-Government activities.

ARRESTS FOR SALT SATYAGRAHA.

The police have arrested seven persons, two of them under the District Police Act, while others were arrested, it is alleged, while manufacturing contraband salt near Hanuman Sheri in Sagrampura. The latter include two young women, one of whom is the twelfth "Dictator" of the Surat Distt.

ORDER TO QUIT AT ONCE.

Mr. T.T. Kothawala, the Distt. Magistrate, who is camping at Bulsar, has ordered three young men, one belonging to the Jodhpur State and two to the Cutch State, to quit Surat Distt. limits forthwith, and not to enter British India limits for one month. All the three, it was alleged, had come to Bulsar from Jalalpore to complain to the Distt. Magistrate of the alleged harassment by the police. Both the Distt. Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, who is also present at Bulsar Camp, heard their complaint, examined them, and were satisfied that all of them were foreigners to British India, who were moving in the District with intent to incite the people to Congress activities.

MOTOR CAR ATTACHED.

The police have attached the motor car of Dr. Khandubhai Desai of Navsari for collecting the fine of Rs. 700 imposed on him in addition to one year's rigorous imprisonment on the charge of breach of the terms of his parole.

A Congressman of Bombay, who it is alleged, came to Surat Distt. to carry on Congress activities, was arrested at Sonsak village, Olpad Taluka, while it is alleged, addressing a public meeting.—A.P.

NEW CONGRESS ACTING PRESIDENT

It is understood that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has succeeded Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, as Acting President of the Indian National Congress.

Dr. Sumant Mehta Re-Arrested

SURAT, Feb. 15.

Dr. Sumant Mehta, formerly Civil Surgeon in Baroda, and a prominent Congressite of Gujarat, who was released on parole on the 12th and ordered to confine himself within the Jalalpore limits and report daily to the police, was re-arrested last evening at a bungalow belonging to Dr. M. K. Dixit, M.L.C., a couple of miles from Surat City limits, on the charge of failing to fulfil the terms of the parole.—A. P.

Two Years R. I. For 80 Year-Old Woman

KARACHI SCHOOL RAIDED AND HEADMASTER ARRESTED

KARACHI, Feb. 15.

The police searched the Bharat Saraswati Mandir, a privately conducted boys' school, seized a cyclostyle machine and arrested Mr. Mansukhlal, the Head Mastr.

Twenty persons were arrested in the past week of whom 15 have been convicted including an 80-year-old woman given two years' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

BENARES CONVICTIONS.

BENARES, Feb. 15.

The Deputy Magistrate of Benares has sentenced 50 Congressmen arrested in Benares District, to varying terms of imprisonment up to a maximum of 6 months for picketing liquor or ganja shops, or asking people to observe a hartal.

One volunteer has been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17-A, Criminal Law Amendment Act, for going about with a Congress Flag, announcing a Congress meeting and hartal.

Four others have also been sentenced in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.—A.P.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON COMILLA PROCESSIONISTS

TWO KILLED AND THIRTY INJURED IN "KRISHAKS DAY" CELEBRATIONS

COMILLA, Feb. 15.

Two were killed and 30 injured consequent on an attack on the police at Hasanabad, within Laksam police station on Saturday evening, when the latter opened fire.

It appears that despite the indifference of the local people, over a thousand men from Noakhali insisted on celebrating the "Krishak Day" by holding a meeting and leading a procession defying police orders.

In the melee a sub-inspector and six constables were injured. The members of the crowd having pelted them with stones, fire was opened by the police. Thirteen of the injured have been removed to hospital of whom three are said to be in a precarious condition. District authorities visited the scene which is being patrolled by extra police. The situation is now normal.—A.P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

Lady Sykes visited the Match Factory at Ambernath on Monday.

HINGANGHAT IN "DISTURBED STATE"

Police Force Increased

NAGPUR, Feb. 19.

A Gazette Extraordinary states that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council declares that Hinganghat town, in Wardha District, has been found to be in a disturbed state, and from the conduct of the inhabitants of the said town, it is expedient to increase the number of police, and that this proclamation shall remain in force for a period of six months.

The provisions of the Boycott Ordinance have come into force in Bhandara District with effect from the 12th instant.—A.P.

POSTAL CENSORSHIP Withdrawn In Peshawar.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 15.

The postal censorship has been withdrawn in Peshawar to-day.—A.P.

Nine Years For Governor's Assailant

Bina Das Tells Why She Was Induced To Commit Convocation Crime

"Impelled By Love Of Repressed Country" And Disliking "System That Has Kept Enslaved 300 Millions"

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

The Special Tribunal composed of Justices C. C. Ghose (President), M. N. Mukerji and M. C. Ghosh, at the High Court to-day sentenced Bina Das to nine years' rigorous imprisonment for making an attempt on the life of the Governor of Bengal on February 6, while he was addressing the University Convocation.

The girl, who was allowed a seat, received the sentence calmly. On the question of sentence, the Tribunal held that assessment of this at this time and in cases of this description was a difficult matter, but they were bound to take into consideration the fact that the accused had pleaded "guilty."

The accused, they remarked, apparently bore uptodate and exemplary character, but at the same time, it would be mere waste of words if they expatiated at length on the seriousness of the crime committed by her. She was apparently, between 20 and 21 and at the threshold of life. Defence Counsel had also drawn their attention to certain other matters. Taking all these into consideration, the Tribunal thought it fit to award the above sentence. It was recommended that the accused should be placed in Class "B" of prisoners.

WRITTEN STATEMENT OF ACCUSED.

Pleading "guilty," Bina Das read out a written statement as follows:—

"I fired at the Governor, impelled by my love of country, which is being repressed. I thought that the only way to death was by offering myself at the feet of my country, and thus make an end of all my sufferings. I invite the attention of all to the situation created by the measures of the Government which can unsex even a frail woman like myself, brought up in all the best traditions of Indian womanhood. I can assure all that I have no sort of personal feeling against Sir Stanley Jackson, the man, who is just as good as my father, and the Hon. Lady Jackson, who is just as good as my mother. But the Governor of Bengal represents a system which has kept enslaved 300 millions of my countrymen and country women."—A. P.

GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE SHOT DEAD

Terrorists Active

INCIDENTS IN IRISH ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LONDON Feb. 14.

The comparative placidity in which the election campaign has been proceeding in Ireland was disturbed to-day at Foxfield, County of Leitrim, where the terrorists shot dead detective Mcgeehan and the Dail Member Reynolds, Government Party candidate, both of whom were witnesses at the inquest last week on a Republican leader when allegations were made against the civic guard.—Reuter.

Voting In Leitrim Constituency Cancelled

DE VALERA HORRIFIED

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Voting in the Leitrim constituency has been cancelled in consequence of the murder of Mr. Reynolds. The murder has created a wave of execration.

Mr. De Valera expressed himself horrified and believed that psychological effect was likely to strengthen Government.—Reuter.

FREE FIGHTS AT DUBLIN MEETING

Cosgrave On "Oath Of Allegiance"

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Half a dozen free fights occurred simultaneously with the biggest political meeting ever held in Free State at Dublin which was addressed by Mr. Cosgrave, marking the crescendo of President's campaign in preparation for the elections of to-morrow.

Mr. Cosgrave in a manifesto states that the abolition of the Oath of Allegiance which Fanna Fail want, means breach of treaty and would be construed in Britain as "unfriendly act."—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESIDENCY Von Hindenburg To Stand Again

LONDON, Feb 15.

Berlin.—Von Hindenburg has agreed to stand again for the Presidency.—Reuter.

MR. E. M. RODOCANACHI DEAD.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The death has occurred of Mr. Emmanuel Rodocanachi.

(Mr. Emmanuel Michel Rodocanachi was the Chairman of City Offices Co., Ltd., and a Director of the Bank of Athens, Midland Bank, Ltd., and Royal Automobile Club Buildings, Ltd.)

IMITATING HATHA YOGI

Boys Eat Glass To Be Taken To Hospital

Two Anglo-Indian boys (12 and 13), were taken to the Medical College Hospital yesterday complaining of severe abdominal pains as a result of swallowing pieces of glass.

It is reported that they were inspired by the recent demonstrations in the City by Narasingh Swami (Hatha Yogi) of Madras, who, besides swallowing pieces of glass and iron nails also claimed to be able to swallow carbolic acid and other deadly poisons.

The boys succeeded in eating the pieces of glass, but immediately felt pain and were taken to hospital.—A.P.

Resolution For Mahatma's Release Disallowed

ALSO ONE FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ORDINANCES

"DETRIMENTAL TO PUBLIC INTEREST"

Two resolutions given notice of by Dr. V. G. Vyshampayan, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, one recommending to the Governor of Bombay the immediate release of Mr. Gandhi and the other expressing the view in favour of the immediate withdrawal of the Ordinances, have been disallowed by H. E. the Governor.

The resolution have been disallowed under Ryle 22 of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules which says that the Governor may, within the period of notice disallow any resolution or part of a resolution on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest or on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government.

ROGUE ELEPHANT IN COORG

Shocking End Of A Cartman

BANGALORE, Feb. 15.

Shocking details of an attack by a rogue elephant have been received here from South Coorg planting area. A number of carts belonging to Mr. Murphy, a European planter, while proceeding to the Coast were confronted by a big rogue elephant in the middle of the road, which attacked the carts on sight.

The cartmen fled into the jungle, but the elephant giving swift case, caught one of them, dashed him on the ground, dismembering the limbs, and played havoc with the body. The elephant then disappeared, but it is believed to be in the vicinity.—A.P.

Mr. B. G. Horniman & The "Chronicle"

The conductors of "The Bombay Chronicle," and the "Indian Daily Mail," have concluded arrangements whereby the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman are now fully available in the general conduct of these papers.

MR. PYARELAL'S MOTHER ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 15.

A batch of six women, including Mrs. Taradevi Naher, the 65 years old mother of Mr. Pyarelal, Mr. Gandhi's Secretary, have been arrested at Vankaner in Bardoli Taluka, while, it is alleged, doing propaganda in villages there.

Two members of the Youth League have been tried on the charge of breach of parole and sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default to undergo imprisonment for three months more.—A.P.

NIZAM ARRIVES IN DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad arrived here to-day by special train. He will stay in New Delhi till the 28th inst. He will pay an informal visit to-morrow to the Viceroy, who will be returning the call on the 17th.—A.P.

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TO MR. CHELA RAM—Anxious Come home or send address. T. L. KHURANA, S. D. College, Lahore. Hoping an early reply.
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Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 138 of 1932.

Short Cause.

SHAVAKSHAW EDULJI UMRIGAR ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

ERUCHSHAW HORMUSJI KAPADIA ..... Defendant.

To

ERUCHSHAW HORMUSJI KAPADIA, Esqr.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed against you for an order directing you to render an account of the sum of Rs. 28,836-8-0 and any other sum which you may have received in respect of the contract in the joint venture mentioned in the plaint and for recovery from you of a moiety of the profits remaining out of the said sum of Rupees 28,836-8-0 and interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum, for appointment of Receiver of the said sum of Rupees 28,836-8-0 less the amount paid by you to the Madon Theatres Ltd., pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit. for costs and further and other relief AND PLEASE ALSO TAKE NOTICE that the Court has fixed the 24th day of February, 1932, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) for the hearing and final disposal of the suit.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1932.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) H.A. VAKIL,

JAGMOHANDAS VARAJDAS,
For Messrs. DALLAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

4402.

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(Sd.) Mrs. ASAF ALI.
wife of Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law.

The Lady Canvasser of Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee came to me and demonstrated the use of Soft Coke. It is very good and smokeless. She also showed me different kinds of ovens and how to use them. I too myself lighted the Soft Coke. It is far better than Charcoal.

It is admirably suited for the ladies because it gives no trouble to the eyes on account of smoke or does not cause headache. I am using it.

(Sd.) .....
Wife of Dr. M. A. Ansari.

Using Soft Coke for fire is very profitable. It is much better than other coal. By using it expenses can be curtailed a good deal. I think every one should burn Soft Coke.

(Sd.) Mrs. SAHNI,
Wife of Mr. J. N. Sahni,
Editor, "Hindusthan Times",
Delhi.

For particulars of Soft Coke please write to the SECRETARY, INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

4401

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TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of Surface dressing with Spramex in two coats, the main road from the Rly. Station to the Chowk in Surat City. Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Officer and delivered in his Office at or before 4-30 p.m. on 25-2-32. Specifications of the work can be had from the Municipal Engineer on application. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200/- in cash as earnest money, without which no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) TRIBHOVANDAS B. THAKKAR,
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Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 21st instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Maldon House, New Marine Lines, (where the kit has been removed for sale) household furniture such as dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, chairs, Jacobean Drawing room suites, Chesterfields, fancy cabinets, office tables, book-cases, sweetsome cottage piano by Estey, Jacobean bedsteads, with Box mattresses, Jacobean Press and gown almyrahs and dressing tables, crockery, plated and glassware, Medical books, Encyclopaedia Brittanica, etc.

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In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th Feb. 1932, at 2 P.M. in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks the following goods:—

Personal effects (Law books), Cinema Apparatus, Iron glass beads, Amonia carbonate, sandpaper etc.

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x Iyo ,,	5962	29 Feb.	14 Mar.
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Daily Weather Report

POONA, Feb. 15.

Yesterday's low pressure area over the East Central India has caused nearly general rain in Bihar and local rain in Chota Nagpur and West United Provinces with a few falls in East United Provinces and Assam. It now lies as a shallow low pressure area over the Southwest Bengal. The temperature is generally below the normal in Northwest India.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Naya Dumka one inch: Hazaribagh a half; Silchar, Daltonganj, Darbhanga and Patna a quarter; Muzaffarpur a half; and Roorkee and Mussooree a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in the United Provinces, Bihar and Chota Nagpur and extend in Bengal and Assam. Temperature will fall from United Provinces to North Deccan.

Earthquake Report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about two thousand four-hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 20 hours fifty-one minutes Indian Standard Time, to-day.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO GRANT INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMA

"An Utterly Inexcusable Blunder." Says The "Tribune"

Commenting on the Bombay Government's reply to the Welfare of India League, Deputation, the "Tribune" writes:—

It is impossible to think of a worse or more disastrous mistake than that made by the Governor of Bombay, acting evidently under instructions from the higher authorities, in refusing permission to the deputation that recently waited upon him on behalf of the Welfare of India League to interview Mahatma Gandhi in prison. From the first it has been quite clear to all dispassionate minds that the only way in which the present deadlock can be speedily and satisfactorily ended is by some such body as the Welfare of India League simultaneously interviewing the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi and, after ascertaining the views of each, exerting its influence to bring about a settlement of all outstanding points of difference between the Government and the Congress. This is exactly the part which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar tried unsuccessfully to play in the early stages of the first civil disobedience movement, and which, they along with the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, played with greater success in the beginning of 1931, by which time Lord Irwin and his advisers in India and the Labour Government in England had realised that the only hope of peace in India lay through conciliation and agreement with the Congress.

REVERSAL OF POLICY.

Lord Willingdon and Sir Samuel Hoare have not only refused to profit by the experience or their predecessors, but in one respect have actually done worse. Unlike Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn they have scouted the very idea of peace negotiations either of their own initiative or through intermediaries. In this matter, at any rate, even Lord Irwin will not deny that there has been a reversal of his policy and that of Mr. Benn. If it is not quite correct to say, as Mr. Benn recently did in a letter to the "Times," that "the late Government always strove for peace," it is at least certain that it never discouraged pacific efforts as the present Government has undoubtedly done. Stern as its measures were and determined as it was to suppress civil disobedience, it did not, at the same time, despise the idea of coming to a settlement with the Congress, if by that means civil disobedience could be ended. The present Government, on the other hand, have almost from the first declared from the housetops their determination not to think of peace until the other side has been completely vanquished and the idea of civil disobedience has for all time been definitely given up. The refusal of the permission sought by the Welfare of India League to interview the Mahatma is, an utterly inexcusable blunder which cannot be recited too soon in the Government's own interest.

BUYERS AVOID MARKETS

"Unsatisfied Wants Of People Will Form Basis Of Recovery"

The following remarks were made by Mr. C. E. Mitchell, the Chairman of the National City Bank of New York, at the annual meeting of Shareholders:—

The shock to confidence caused over the world by the calamitous events of the past year have resulted in a state of public psychology which has carried liquidation and deflation to extremes. With buyers generally abstaining from the markets either because of fear or a desire to purchase at more advantageous levels, prices have offered little resistance to forced selling, and their continuous declines have added to the general state of apprehension and induced new waves of necessitous liquidation. Such conditions in securities have made investments capital virtually unobtainable, even for refinancing purposes, while in the fields of short-term credit, the tendency of the public to hoard currency has seriously impaired the ability of the banks in many localities to perform their usual functions in financing trade and industry, has forced an excessive extraction of credit, and has added to the pressure of liquidation.

In short, the situation with which we have to deal is one of a vicious circle. The chief problem is to eliminate uncertainty and fear as influencing factors, and so to bring about a check to deflation and a basis for a flow of Reserve Bank credit that will give to the banker a greater ability to lend, re-awaken in business men a desire to proceed with their plans involving the use of credit, and encourage the investor to re-enter the security markets.

PROMISING CHANNEL.

The proposed Reconstruction Finance Corporation affords the most promising channel through which the needed credit may flow. Under this plan, credit will be brought directly to the point of need. By saving emergency situations and preventing unnecessary breakdowns, a gradual elimination of exaggerated fears and revival of confidence may be hoped for, which should reflect itself, among other ways, in a cessation of hoarding and return of currency to the banks throughout the country thus enabling the latter to perform once more their functions in assisting and encouraging industrial revival.

Besides the need for expedition in dealing with the credit situation, other problems likewise call for enlightened action if confidence is to be fully restored. The settlement of the railroad question is of paramount importance to the American people whose savings, individually and through banks, insurance companies, and other institutions, are so largely invested in the securities of the railroad companies. Also it is vitally necessary that public finance, both of the Federal Government and of the governmental subdivisions, be conducted on a sound basis, both as to budgets and as to financing requirements in the manner least disturbing to the money markets and to industry. And finally, there is need in this country for the development of a spirit of co-operation in the approach to perplexing international problems of debts and tariffs. It is a truism that no nation can flourish itself economically in these modern times, or prosper in a world in chaos. It would be unjust and unreasonable to expect the American people to take upon themselves solely the burden of international adjustments, but it may be urged that it is in their interest to come to a consideration of international questions with a willingness to share with others, where sacrifices are necessary, in order to speed the revival in which this country, as well as the world at large, is so vitally concerned.

RECOVERY OF PROSPERITY.

The recovery of American prosperity will be materially hastened by holding to a constructive programme. There can be no doubt but that the unsatisfied wants of the people will provide the basis for such recovery as soon as the elimination of fear and progress of readjustment will permit the flow of satisfactions from one person to another on an equitable basis of exchange. No weight need be attached to the theory propounded so often of late that industrial development has reached the saturation point, and that henceforward opportunities for the employment of capital and labour will be more limited than in the past. Such doctrine is a regular and familiar accompaniment of every industrial depression, and is regularly disproved in every succeeding recovery. Until human nature is changed and people are satisfied with what they have, there need be no fear of an end to the possibilities for growth and expansion in production and distribution. The problem is one of preventing obstructions and unbalanced development from disturbing the equilibrium at recurring intervals, and it is to this that we must earnestly address ourselves.

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No Second Chamber

RESERVATION OF FIVE SEATS FOR WOMEN

C. P. Franchise Committee Proceedings

NAGPUR, Feb. 11.

The following note is issued of the proceedings of the second meeting of the local Franchise Committee:—

The Committee met at the Council Hall, Nagpur, at 11 a.m. on Thursday last.

A combination of direct and indirect election was first suggested by Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu. 10 per cent of the population would be enfranchised directly. The rest would then be gouped territorially, the area of each group being roughly half of a local board circle. This proposal was negatived, the majority preferring a direct franchise of about 10-15 per cent of the population, and being opposed in principle to the indirect system.

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN.

It was finally decided by a majority that there should be no distinction between men and women so far as franchise qualifications were concerned and that with the education qualification the necessary number of women would come in gradually.

MINORITIES.

The general question of electorates for minorities was discussed and it was accepted unanimously that either reserved seats or communal electorates are necessary for the representation of minorities.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The question of having separate electorates for the Depressed Classes was discussed. The majority favoured reservation of seats for the depressed classes, on a basis of half their population proportion. This would be 11 seats in the proposed house Other proposals that the basis should be the full proportion, or 3/4 of the proportion of the population were rejected.

RESERVATION FOR WOMEN.

The majority agreed to the reservation of 5 seats for women.

It was agreed that reserved seats for women should be in the urban areas, where educated women would mostly be found.

The Committee agreed to a seat for the Anglo-Indians and Europeans by election.

The Committee agreed to allot 2 nominated seats to represent the interests of the aboriginals and one to represent Indian Christians.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

As the members wanted more time to study this question, definite decision was postponed for the next meeting. In the mean time, the Secretary will prepare a rough scheme showing constituencies for the Federal Assembly (Lower Chamber), assuming (a) a franchise on the same basis as that of the present provincial legislative council, (b) existing local board franchise. For the Upper Chamber a franchise on the present basis for the Legislative Assembly should be assumed in preparing the scheme.

A majority is opposed to a second Chamber for the province.

The Committee then adjourned to 11 a.m. on the 20th February, 1932.

MYSORE TRADE STATISTICS

Satisfactory Working Of Industries Dept.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 12.

Reviewing the report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Government observe that there was a marked decline in the volume of rail-borne trade, imports registering a decrease by Rs. 265 lakhs or 19 per cent. compared with the previous year's figures and exports by 193 lakhs or 16 per cent. The statistics of trade across the important frontier roads showed exports of the value of Rs. 131 lakhs and imports of Rs. 48 lakhs. On the whole the exports exceeded the imports by Rs. 104 lakhs.

The trade in raw cotton, silk and silk goods suffered seriously, the market for them being very unsteady. The price of raw silk fell heavily.

SOAP INDUSTRY.

The output of soap in the Government Soap Factory increased from 180 tons in the previous year to 260 tons in the year under review. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 4,62,000 yielding a profit of Rs. 1,26,500. The results of the working of the factories were thus very satisfactory.

Government note that full advantage is being taken of the industrial laboratory which is now located in Sankey's Lodge and that besides the manufacture of Turkey red oil on a semi-commercial scale, a scheme for the manufacture of some medicines and drugs out of raw materials available locally is being worked out.

EXPORT OF GRANITE.

During the year, granite of the value of a lakh of rupees was exported to London during the year. Arrangements are in progress to put on the English market larger quantities of stones.

KNOCK, AND YOU GET TICKETS!

Poona Booking Office Arrangement

EXTENSION OF LONAVLA PLATFORM

BOMBAY, February 13.

At the 86th meetisg of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on 4th instant, the following subjects were discussed.

THIRD CLASS BOOKING OFFICE AT POONA:—A member suggested that the booking office at Poona should be kept open for twenty-four hours. The Chairman stated that the booking office was actually open throughout 24 hours, but that during the early hours of the morning when no trains were running and the booking clerks were dealing with their cash collections the booking windows were closed. A notice would, however, be put up to the effect that the booking office was actually open and if passengers would knock at the windows they would be able to get tickets.

TRAIN CONNECTION AT MANMAD AND DHOND:—A complaint was received that there was no convenient connection at Manmad for visitors returning from Ellora Caves and a suggestion was made that H. E. H. the Nizam's Railway should extend their No. 54 steam motor coach from Aurangabad to Manmad for the convenience of those visitors. The Chairman said that the matter had been referred to H. E. H. the Nizam's Railway but that Railway regretted their inability to comply with the suggestion.

PLATFORMS AT LONAVLA:—The Chairman said that the question of raising to standard height and the extension of platforms at Lonavla was discussed at a previous meeting when on the grounds of heavy expenditure the Railway had decided not to do the work. The matter was subsequently reconsidered and it had been decided to lengthen the platforms to 800 feet, but only the extended portion would be built to the full standard height.

BOMBAY- BHUSHAVAL -NAGPUR:—Through ordinary passenger train service between Bombay, Bhusawal and Nagpur, a complaint was received that there were no through ordinary passenger trains either between Bombay-Nagpur or between Bhusawal-Nagpur and that passengers from and to Nagpur had a long wait at Badnera. The Chairman said that this matter had already been discussed by the local advisory committee, Nagpur, when it was explained that due to the present need of economy and the fall in revenues of the Railway the through services were cut out and sectional train services were introduced between Nagpur and Radnera and Badnera and Bhusawal as it was found that this was a more economical proposition for the Railway; also it had been possible to time the present sectional trains in such a manner that they were more convenient for bazaars, ryots, agriculturists and litigants. In the revised time table however, which is to come into force from the 1st of March, it had been arranged to run a through ordinary passenger train from Bhusawal to Nagpur, leaving Bhusawal at 19.30 hours and arriving at Nagpur at 7.25 hours. In regard to the service from Nagpur to Bhusawal there was no justification for running a through train, and the present sectional train service was framed to suit the requirements of the local section.

NO REDUCTION OF FREIGHT:—Freight rate on plantains despatched from Amalner, Savda, Nimbhora and Raver Stations: A representation was received asking that:—

(a) the rates for plantains from Amalner, Savda, Nimbhora and Raver stations should be reduced to half the goods rates.

(b) consignments should be sent direct to destination, i.e., no detentions should be made at junction stations "en route".

(c) if the railways agree to grant the concessions asked for the concessional rates should be applicable to consignments booked by the fruit sale societies only and should not apply generally nor from any other stations.

With regard to (a) the Chairman said that the Railway had given special rate for fruits in wagon loads which was considerably less than the half parcel rate and it was not possible for the railway to reduce this rate without it being involved in very heavy loss.

Regarding (b) consignments of fresh fruit booked in wagon loads were sent direct to stations situated on the broad gauge and were not delayed at junctions. When, however, traffic was despatched to stations situated on a metre or narrow gauge railway some delay at the transhipping station was inevitable.

In regard to (c) the Chairman said that the application of a special rate to particular stations and in favour of particular societies would amount to undue preference and the request would not therefore be considered.

FACILITIES FOR BOOKING OF GOODS AT THERGAON STATION—A request had been received from the merchants and farmers of Suken village that Thergaon station be brought up to the full standard of a goods booking station with the necessary platforms, sheds and facilities. The Chairman explained that Sukene village was situated between Thergaon and Kherwadi and it had always been the practice of the farmers and merchants to bring their goods to Kherwadi where all booking facilities existed. The Railway had spent a great deal of money in developing Kherwadi and providing all facilities required for passengers and goods and it was not possible to justify duplication of that expenditure at Thergaon.

SALE OF FRUIT AT MASJID STATION:—A request had been received that the Railway should make provision for the sale of fruit at Masjid station. The Chairman stated that the matter had been discussed at previous meetings but the Railway was not prepared to provide the fruit stall asked for. Recent observation had shown that at the entrance to the station there were large numbers of fruit hawkers [illegible] some stalls and there was [illegible] no need for a fruit stall on [illegible] station itself.

APPROACH ROAD TO PAREL STATION:—A complaint received that the approach road to Parel station was in a bad state of repair. The Chairman said that repairs to the road had been taken in hand and would be completed shortly.

A statement [illegible] of facilities sanctioned for the [illegible] travelling public during the [illegible] quarter ending 31st December [illegible] 1931, the financial results of the Railway and the revision of [illegible] timings of main, branch and suburban line trains to come into force from 1st March 1932 were placed before the members.—A

Journalist Jailed For Defamation

A BANGALORE CASE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 12.

Sjt. V. S. Sanjiva Rao, a journalist and a Congressman, was today convicted by the District Magistrate, Bangalore, for an offence under Sec. 500 I.P.C. (defamation) and sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default to a further period of 2 months.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused at a public meeting held on the 20th March 1931, held under the auspices of the Bangalore District Congress Committee, to give a send-off to the delegates from Bangalore to the Karachi Congress, made certain statements imputing bribery and corruption against the complainant Mr. H. R. Venkatsriwa Rao, Executive Engineer, Thippagondanahalli Water Works.

ACCUSED PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

Six witnesses were examined for the prosecution and seven for the defence. Accused who was charged under Sec. 500 I. P. C. pleaded that he was not guilty of the charge. In his written statement, he alleged that he did not make any imputation against the complainant and that the present case had been got up against him because he was in disfavour with the Government and the City Police, whose inefficiency and misconduct he had had occasion to expose in recent years.

The Magistrate, after analysing the evidence in the case, came to the conclusion that the statements made by the accused were 'per se' defamatory. The evidence adduced by the accused for his defence was contradictory and untrustworthy. His Honour held that the accused was guilty of the charge under Sec. 500 I. P. C. and sentenced him as above.

Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

The International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, writes from Geneva under date January 22:—

"So far five women have been appointed as members of the delegations to the Disarmament Conference, as follows:—

Canada, Miss Winifred Kydd, President of the National Council of Women of Canada; Germany, Dr. Marie Elizabeth Luders, ex-Member of the Reichtag; Great Britain, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, President of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship; Poland Mme Anna Paradowska-Szelagowska; United States of America, Dr. Mary Emma Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College."

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LONDON'S PHENOMENAL GROWTH

Skyscrapers And Faster Travel

The "Sunday Express" understands that the Government intends giving immediate attention to the problem of London's phenomenal growth. In the next ten years it is estimated that there will be a population of 20,000,000 within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross.

London is an octopus. Every month its tentacles spread a little further, ever claiming a little more of the countryside for its enormous appetite. These tentacles must be controlled. The octopus may grow—but only in the right direction.

Evidence is now being collected so that plans may be made to cope with industrial, transport, and social problems. Here are some of the puzzles that have already arisen:—

London is developing more quickly than its feeder transport; Millions of workers live too far from their employment; Too much time is wasted in travel; Slow traffic is congesting main roads and causing loss of time and money; Electrification of all suburban traffic is essential; Underground services must be extended.

ESSENTIAL REFORMS.

Suggestions are made by responsible authorities that these are essential reforms:—The establishment of a controlling body to supervise the growth of London and the home counties. The building level should be raised in London to the skyscraper standard. Satellite towns should be created, with industries established on the outskirts.

Mr. A. T. Pike, the secretary of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, informed a "Sunday Express" representative that evidence to be submitted to the Government would be opposed to any further extension of Greater London.

They would recommend scientifically controlled decentralisation of industry and the settlement of populations in self-contained towns. Coupled with this there would be the development of existing small towns to make the basis of garden cities.

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LONDON BULLION MARKET.

POLITICAL UNREST RESTRICTS BUSINESS

London, Jan. 27.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, have issued the following weekly bullion letter:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £120,762,514, on the 20th instant as compared with £120,761,529 on the previous Wednesday.

Political unrest has restricted operations in gold in Bombay and the shipment made by the steamer which left that port last week was consequently less than usual and is reported as under £1,000,000.

In the open market, the small amounts offered during the week have been taken for the Continent.

Quotations during the week:—

	Per Fine Ounce.
Januuary 21st.	119s/5d.
January 22nd.	119s/8d.
January 23rd.	120s/7d.
January 25th.	120s/9d.
January 26th	119-s/3d.
January 27th.	119s/9d.
Average	119s/10.8d.
	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
January 21st	14s|2.7d.
January 22nd.	14s/2.4d.
January 23rd.	14s/1.1d.
January 25th.	14s/0.9d.
January 26th	14s/3.0d.
January 27th	14s/2.3d.
Average	14s/2.1d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 13th instant to mid-day on the 25th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Netherlands	47,443
Iraq	45324
British South Africa	1,064,127
British India	1,814,879
British West Africa	61,395
Australia	166.309
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	81400
Other Countries	5,318
	3,286,195

EXPORTS.

	£
France	4,588,461
Netherlands	369,829
United States of America	49,400
Sweden	30,960
Germany	10,274
Other Countries	10,539
	5,059,463

SILVER.

Prices have fluctuated, but a recovery was made from the low level touched at the end of last week. Sellers were inclined to hesitate and bear covering orders from China and India, with some buying for the Continent, raised prices to 19¼d. for cash and 19.11/16d. for two months' delivery by the 22nd instant.

After a slight reaction the following day, these prices were again quoted on the 25th instant, but subsequently the tone became easier. Reflecting the improvement in sterling, freer offerings were made by America and quotations yesterday were each 3/16d. lower at 19.5/16d. and 19¼d.

On the 22nd instant the difference between the two prices narrowed and from that date cash has been at a discount of 3/16d.

The market has, on the whole, been quiet and the outlook appears rather undecided.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 18th instant to mid-day on the 25th instant.

IMPORTS.

	£
U. S. A.	60,661
Canada	7,875
Aden and Dependencies	4,665
France	4,173
British South Africa	3,485
Other Countries	7,395
	88.254

EXPORTS.

	£
British India	7,500
Straits Settlements	4,503
Germany	2,900
Sweden	2,300
Switzerland	1,350
Other Countries	2,558
	21,111

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash	Delivery.
January 21st	19.1/8d.	
January 22nd	19.1|2d.	
January 23rd.	19.7/16d.	
January 25th	19.1|2d.	
January 26th.	19.5/16d.	
January 27th.	19.1/8d.	
Average	19.333d.	
	Two Months' Delivery.	
January 21st.	19.3/8d.	
January 22nd	19.11/16d.	
January 23rd.	19.5/8d.	
January 25th	19.11/16d.	
JanuJary 26th.	19.1/2d.	
January 27th.	19.5/16d.	
Average	19.531d.	

IN NEW YORK.

(Cents per fine ounce .999)

January 20th.	29 3/4
January 21st.	29 7/8
January 22nd.	30 1/8
January 23rd.	29 3/4
January 25th.	29 3/4
January 26th.	29 3/4

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 21st to the 27th was dollars 3.47 and the lowest dollars 3.42.

COTTON CROP IN BOMBAY

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Fourth Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian States for the Season 1931-32:—

On an average of the five years ending 1929-30 the area under cotton in the territory to which this Forecast relates has represented some 29.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

This territory (included in the present report) is, however, exclusive of the Indian State of Baroda which on an average occupies about 3.0 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures given in the present report relate to the varieties of cotton grown in the Bombay Presidency for estimates for the remaining crop refer to Baroda Forecasts for "Dholera' and "Broach" and to Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Forecasts for "Barsi" and "Nagar," "Kumpta and Dharwar" and "Westerns". Estimate for the whole crop is available also in the All-India Cotton Forecast published in the Indian Trade Journal.

The figures for 1931-32 shown in this Forecast relate to the Cotton Crop sown between April and July 1931 in the case of the Early Varieties which are grown principally in the Deccan and Sind and to the Cotton Crop sown in August-September 1931 in the case of the Late Varieties which are grown chiefly in Gujarat and Karnatak. (Estimates up to 1st February 1932)

AREA.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as late varieties of Cotton as noted below:—

	British Districts Acres.	Indian States. Acres.
Bombay Presidency Proper	3,889,000	2,133,000
Sind	248,000	5,000
Total	4,137,000	2,138,000

Grand Total 6,25,000 acres.

4.7 per cent. above the corresponding area last year but 3.2 per cent. below the decinnial average at the same date.

SEASON:—In Gujarat, the crop has generally done well so far although it suffered in many places due to uneven distribution of rains during the season. In the North Deccan, the crop has suffered considerably owing to the excessive rains from July onwards and is expected to give very poor yields and this is especially true of East Khandesh where it is feared that the crop will return less than half the normal yield. In the South Deccan also owing to the uneven distribution of the rains of the season much reduction in outturn is estimated. Thus the rains were deficient in this Division in July and August while they have been generally heavy since September onwards which spoiled the crop in many places. The crop in Satara District, however, has done comparatively much better. In the Karnatak, the prospects of the crop are not promising. The Kumpta cotton progressed well till the end of December but subsequently suffered from unfavourable winds while the Dharwar-American and Upland Cottons round Gadag have also suffered from red leaf disease in places. In Sind, the picking of the crop has been completed on the Jamrao Canal while it is in progress elsewhere in the Province. The condition of the crop is reported to be fairly good on the whole except on the Jamrao Canal where the Deshi crop has suffered almost everywhere and the American Cotton on the Northern Section of the Canal.

OUTTURN:—As a result of the seasonal conditions described above the crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield between 70 and 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the yield of the crop may come to about 60 per cent. of the normal except in the district of East Khandesh where it is expected to give only about 45 per cent. of the normal. In the Satara District, however, the yield may come up to 80 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak, the outturn of the crop is estimated to range from 55 to 65 per cent. of the normal. In Sind the yield is likely to fall between 50 and 65 per cent. of the normal. The yields of the Indian States are likely to be approximately the same as in the adjoining British Districts.

The total estimated outturn works out as under:—

	British Districts Bales.	Indian States. Bales.
Bombay Presidency Proper	685.000	572.000
Sind	63.000	2,000
Total	748,000	574,000

Grand Total 1.322.000 bales.

9.7 and 5.4 per cent. over the corresponding outturn of the last year and the decennial average at the same date respectively. Classified by varieties the area and outturn under different trade names stand as noted below:—

Variety.	Area in acres	Outturn in bales
Dholera	1,915,375	545 624
Broach	743.120	194.362
Khandesh	1,220,448	178,846
Barsi and Ahmednagar	285,455	39,788
Kumpta and Dharwar	1,485,049	246,433
Westerns	382,210	52,215
Sindhi*	252,355	65,138
Total	6,274,621	1,322,461

*Includes 60,935 acres of American variety with an estimated outturn of 14,167 bales.

Of the total estimated outturn about 55.9 per cent. may be credited to the British Districts and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western India States Agency; 16.9 per cent. to the British Districts and the Indian States of the Deccan; 22.2 per cent. to the Karnatak (British Districts and Indian States combined) and the remainder 5.0 per cent. belongs to Sind.

CASTORSEED CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Forecast Report on the Castor Seed Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1931-32:—

On an average of the five years ending 1929-30, the area under castor seed in the British Territory included in this Forecast, has represented some 8.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures for 1921-32 shown in this Forecast relate to the Castor seed crop sown between May and July 1931 in the case of the Kharif Crop and in September-November in the case of the Rabi crop. (Estimates up to 1st February 1932)

	British Districts. Acres.	Indian States. Acres
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	55,655	46,242
Sind	3,258	Nil
Total	58,913	46,342

Grand Total 105,255 Acres.

which so far as the British Districts are concerned means a fall of 3.0 and 19.9 per cent. below the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years respectively. The area decreased in the Bombay Presidency Proper chiefly in Gujarat due to uneven distribution of the rains there but increased somewhat in Sind.

SEASON:—In Gujarat both the Kharif as well as the Rabi crops have done fairly well on the whole although the Kharif crop suffered in places due to the uneven distribution of rains of the season while the Rabi crop suffered from absence or deficiency of rains later in the season. In the Deccan the cultivation of this crop is confined almost exclusively to the East Khandesh District and here the crop is expected to return only about two-thirds of the normal as a result of the generally excessive rains of the season from July onwards. In the Karnatak due to the deficiency of rains in many places from July to September which checked the growth of the crop, the outturn is expected to be much below the normal especially in the Bijapur District. In Sind the condition of the crop in the Thar Parkar District which is the only district growing the crop to any appreciable extent, is rather unsatisfactory due to insufficiency of rains.

OUTTURN:—In view of the seasonal factors detailed above the crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield between 65 and 80 per cent. of the normal. In the West Khandesh District in the Deccan the crop is expected to return about 70 per cent. of the normal while in the rest of the Division the yield of the crop may range between 85 and 90 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak the yield is expected to fall between 65 and 70 per cent. of the normal except in the Bijapur District where the crop may come to only about 45 per cent. of the normal. In Sind the outturn of the crop in the Thar Parkar District which is the only castor growing district in the province, may come to about 50 per cent. of the normal.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below:—

	British Districts. Tons.	Indian States. Tons.
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	8,333	7.007
Sind	363	.....
Total	8,696	7,007

Grand Total 15,703 Tons.

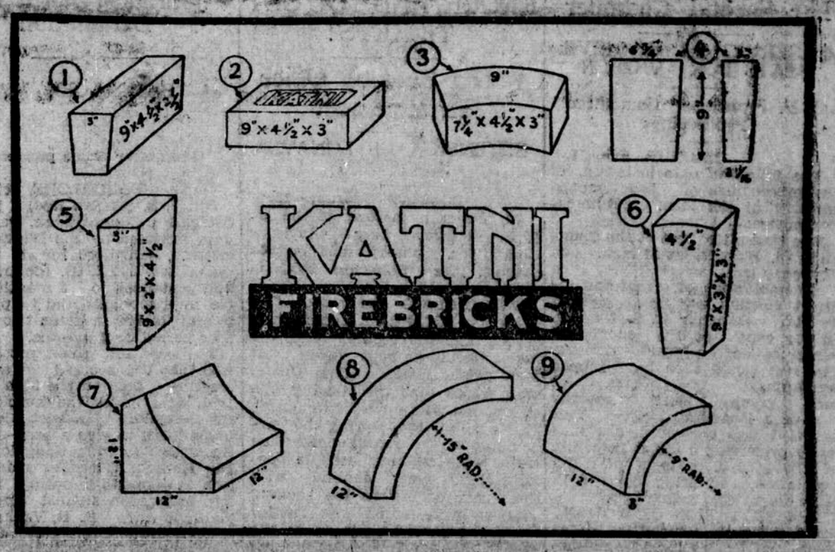
This means decrease of 1.6 per cent. below the final revised outturn of the last year, so far as the British Districts are concerned.

IS HOSPITAL A NUISANCE?

Ad Interim Injunction Against Admission Of Patients

Before the Munsiff 3rd Court, Alipore, a suit for perpetual injunction against the authorities of the Presidency Medical Educational Society of India of 29 Russa Road South was filed by Sreemati Sushilabala Devi (wife of Babu Harshanath Banerji, Pleader), and others for restraining the defendants from starting a hospital at the premises no 104 Ashutosh Mukherji Road mainly on the ground that it would be a public nuisance. The premises in question is a three storied building and said to be a gift of Babu Ramrikdas Haralalka, a Marwari gentleman.

The plaintiffs prayed for an ad interim injunction so that the defendants might not open the hospital but as the petition was filed too late the Court made a qualified order to the effect that the hospital would be opened but patients should not be taken in till the final disposal of the matter which was fixed for hearing on the 16th instant. Almost all the leading physicians of the city, including Sir Nilratan Sircar, Dr. B. C. Roy, the Mayor who had opened the hospital, Dr. K. S. Roy, have been cited as expert witnesses on behalf of the defence.—"Liberty" (Calcutta).



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MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

£40,000 DIAMOND.

LONDON (By Mail).

One of the finest jewels in the world has just been sold to a woman in London for £40,000.

It is a blue-white diamond weighing 50 carats and measuring an inch in diameter.

The merchant who sold it, Mr. William Ogden of King Street, St. James's, S.W., told a "Daily Mail" reporter that the diamond originally belonged to an Indian Rajah.

"It is one of the most beautiful stones I have ever seen," he said. "There are only a few of its perfection in existence; it may be likened in its value to a Rembrandt.

"There is nothing surprising in the fact that a purchaser has been found for it in London; perfect gems are so rare that they are sought after like great master pieces of art."

Mr. Ogden said that the name of the purchaser could not be disclosed.

"I can say, however," he added, "that the diamond will be seen at notable functions in London such as the opening of Parliament. It will be worn on a chain of very small diamonds."

The diamond is 15 carats heavier than the famous Wittelsbach blue diamond, one of the crown jewels of Bavaria offered at Christie's recently, but not sold. Another particularly remarkable blue diamond is the Hope Diamond, which weighs 44 1|2 carats and was last sold for £80,000. The Kohinoor, which was presented to Queen Victoria after the annexation of the Punjab, weighs 106 carats.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WEEK IN MYSORE

Red Cross Society's Work

A meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore City Branch was held at the Municipal Offices, Mysore lately, when Mr. Rama Iyer, the Chairman of the Municipality, as the Convenor of the meeting, explained that proposals were on foot, in pursuance of the resolution of the general meeting of the Red Cross Society, to establish a Mysore City Branch; that one of the principal objects of this branch will be a large development of maternity and child welfare work in the city; that he had been contemplating calling a public meeting to inaugurate the Mysore City Branch after the return of His Highness the Yuvaraja to Mysore; that meanwhile, a number of developments in the direction of the extension of maternity and child welfare work had been taking place and it had been suggested that a Maternity and Child Welfare Week for the purpose of giving effect to these developments should be held in the week commencing 7th March 1932. In these circumstances, he had thought it best to postpone the general Red Cross meeting so as to coincide with the Maternity and Child Welfare Week in the hope that His Highness the Yuvaraja would be able to preside when it took place.

Rangoon.—Mr. H. F. Reynolds, District Superintendent of Police, Insein has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, vice Mr. R. Hardie proceeding on leave for eight months with effect from March 1.—A.P.

Trivandrum.—The States Enquiry Committee had a conference on Saturday with Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and the Dewan of Travancore.—A.P.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS.

The following are results for the Prize Essay Competition Scheme No. 84 for Matric students of the Bombay High Schools:—

Mr Harilal A. Shah 1st prize of value Rs. 25; Mr. Kh. Mushtaq Ahmed 2nd Rs. 15; Miss Kothare K.K. 3rd Rs. 10; Miss Elavia Banoo Hirjibhai 4th Rs. 8; Miss Olinda Leiza M. Lobo 5th Rs. 5; Mr. I.G. Chapatwalla 6th Rs. 2; Mr. Kaikhushroo A. Irani 7th Rs. 2; Mr. N.K. Telang 8th Rs. 2; Miss Vera Hormusji Engineer 9th Rs. 2; Mr. Galani Khanji Meghji 10th Rs. 2; Mr. Ganesh Shanker Agashe 11th Rs. 2.

The following candidates got Certificates of Merit:—

Mr. Nurmahmed Kassim, Mr. M. K. Parulkar, Mr. Chothamal Dholaji Shah, Mr. Masurewar Vimal V., Mr. Rege Dattatraya B., Miss Jaloo Mehta, Miss Y.M.L. Coelho, Mr. Abdul Latiff Md. Hussein, Mr. Khandawalla J.M., Mr. G.K. Joshi.

N.B.—The date for prize distribution will be announced later on.

The following are results for the Prize Essay Competition Scheme No. 85 for Matric students of Bombay Presidency High Schools:

Miss Marry Forest 1st prize of Rs. 25; Mr. H.P. Mehta 2nd Rs. 20; Mr. G.K. Bhatt 3rd Rs. 15; Mr. V.T. Shah 4th Rs. 10; Mr. B. R. Advani 5th Rs. 8; Mr. T.P. Chitanand 6th Rs. 7; Mr. J.J. Sagar 7th Rs. 5; Mr. K.A. Gandhi 8th Rs. 2; Mr. H.L. Khimandas 9th Rs. 2; Mr. M. K. Machhar 10th Rs. 2; Miss Marry Morgan 11th Rs. 2; Mr. V.L. Purohit 12th Rs. 2.

The following candidates got Certificates of Merit:—

Mr. C. G. Kharas, Miss Gulal Vadgaokar, Mr. P.B. Patil, Mr. P. N. Bhatt, Mr. Vrajmohan Lallubhai, Mr. N.V. Simpi, Mr. M.C. Date, Mr. N.D. Chamiara, Mr. S.F. Balsara, Mr. J.P. Anita.

N.B.—The date for prize distribution will be announced later on.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

D. Nazir Ahmad's lecture on 'Application of Research to Cotton Industry."
Sir C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 17.

Bombay Legislative Council, Council Hall, 2 p.m.
League of Mercy, Annual Meeting, Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Lady Sykes presiding, 6-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME 12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records, 9-20 p.m. Radio Stars present a two act dramatic play "Amwaschecha Chandra" written by Mr. Ramakant Palekar Cast:—Shantabhai, Kesarbai, Bholanath, Padye, Bidker and others.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, and Australia per S. S. "Maloja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 18th inst.

CATHOLICS' CONDOLENCE MEETING.—Feeling references to the untimely death of the Rt. Rev. Monsignor J. C. D'Mello were made at a largely attended meeting of the Catholics' of Bombay and the Suburbs on Sunday last at the Victoria School Hall, Mahim. The meeting passed a resolution expressing their profound grief at the great loss sustained by the untimely death of the Monsignor who was a pious, zealous and learned prelate.

PRABHAKAR SULE MEMORIAL FUND TRUST.—A reward of about Rs. 50/ will be paid by the Trustees of the above Trust to any Indian under 30 years of age, who has during the year 1931 endangered life to save that of another or committed any act of bravery, chivalry or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Trustees. Applications for the purpose should be submitted to Mr. P. S. Kulkarni, C/o Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal and Co., Solicitors, 11D, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, with recommendations if any on or before the 15th March 1932. The Trustees' decision will be final.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from London of 4th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 14th inst. and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 19th instant.

The S. S. "Maloja" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 a.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Yamagata Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th inst., and is due to arrive here on Wednesday afternoon the 17th inst.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Moji for Bombay on February 12 and is due to arrive on March 10 via usual ports.

Clane Line Steamer "Clanmacphee" left Liverpool on the morning of the 13th inst.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

FOX MOVIETONE OF EARL DERR BIGGERS

THE BLACK CAMEL

A CHARLIE CHAN'S LATEST THRILLER.

with

WARNER OLAND

BALLY EILERS, BELA LUGOSI

EVERY HOUSE A PACKED HOUSE!

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FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

DUTY ON CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY

Bombay Corporation's "Strong Protest" Against Proposed Levy

MR. TAIRSEE'S PLEA FOR REDUCTION OF PRESENT RATES

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday passed a resolution submitting their strong protest against the proposed levy of a duty on the consumption of electric energy. At first an attempt was made to refer the matter to a committee but in view of the urgency of the question it was threshed out at once.

DUTY ON ELECTRIC ENERGY?

Mr. B. G. Parelkar moved:—

"That His Worship the Mayor be requested to inform Government that the Corporation submit their strong protest against the proposed levy of a duty on the consumption of electrical energy as they are of opinion that such a levy in these times of depression and unemployment will hit very hard the poor consumers of electrical energy in the City both for lighting and power purposes.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE?

Mr. I. G. Griffiths seconded the proposition.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin moved an amendment for the appointment of a Special Committee to draw up a representation to Government and also to take counsel's opinion to ascertain whether the Government was competent to levy a duty on the consumption of electrical energy.

Dr. J. V. Vora seconded the amendment

AMENDMENT OPPOSED.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai opposed the amendment as he thought no useful purpose would be served by the appointment of the Committee as the matter would be considered shortly by the Legislative Council. He urged the Corporation to enter their strong protest at once as there was not a single house in Bombay which did not use electric energy.

PLEA FOR REDUCTION OF RATES.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee thought that if the people of Bombay reverted to the use of gas, and resorted to non-cooperation with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, it would have better effect than any resolution passed by the Corporation He hoped that the Company in its own interest would reduce the present rates.

MR. MEHTA'S RIDER.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta suggested a rider in the resolution to include the following words which the proposer of the resolution agreed to viz, "and stating other grounds which might be relevant to the issue."

The resolution was put to vote and agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

Murder Charge Commuted To "Simple Hurt"

JUDGE ACCEPTS JURY'S VERDICT

Five Muslims On Trial

A charge of murder was commuted to that of simple hurt by a special jury in the case in which Mahomed Usuf Haji Mahomed Nawaz (62), Mahomed Isak Mahomed Yusuf (21), Noormahomed Allabaksh (18), Mahomed Usman Pirbaksh (42), and Gulam Rasul Allabaksh (24) stood charged with murder, hurt and abetment thereof before Mr. Justice Wadia at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on Monday.

His Lordship, agreeing with the majority verdict of 'guilty' of simple hurt, returned by the jury, convicted the accused, but reserved the sentence till to-day (Tuesday).

In all, there were seven accused of whom two were discharged by the committing Magistrate. The first accused was charged with murder, hurt and abetment thereof. The second with murder. The third, fourth and fifth with assaulting the deceased. The fifth was further charged with assaulting Zalbi, the widow of the deceased.

PROSECUTION CASE.

According to the prosecution the accused who were all relations, were residing on the first floor of Chaiwala Chawl at Imamwada Road, and the deceased, Abdul Karim Abdul Sakar, and his wife Zalbi were staying with a friend Abdul Majid on the ground floor of the same chawl. On December 1, 1931, the day previous to that on which the alleged murder was committed, there was a quarrel between Zalbi on the one hand and some of the accused along with their wives on the other. This incident was reported at the Dongri police station the same day in the evening. On the day following at about 7 a.m. the deceased had a dispute with the second accused over the previous day's affair. The dispute developed into a fight between the deceased and the second accused along with his relations, in which the first, fourth and fifth accused also joined. In the course of the fight it was alleged, the first accused ordered an assault whereupon the second accused stabbed the deceased with a penknife. The other accused were alleged to have assisted in assaulting the deceased and his wife. The result was that the husband lost his life and the wife was hurt.

"IN POOL OF BLOOD".

On receiving information, the police hurried to the spot, where they found the deceased lying dead with his face downwards in a pool of blood, only five paces away from the entrance to the chawl. The deceased, who was wounded on the right side of the neck, was removed immediately to the morgue. The accused were arrested and their rooms searched, but nothing incriminating was found.

On December 21, 1931, four days after the inquest, the accused were charged before the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, who committed five of them to the Sessions.

AT SESSIONS COURT.

At the Sessions Court, five prosecution witnesses, including Zalbi and one Abdul Majid, were examined. The accused denied the charges and stated that a false case was made out on account of enmity. They alleged that Zalbi, the principal witness, and Abdul Majid, another witness, had illicit intimacy and added that some one in the crowd, interested in the love affair, might have done to death the deceased. The fifth accused stated that he was at Kuria on that day and had nothing to do with the incident. Defence witnesses were also examined.

"NOT GUILTY" OF MURDER.

On the evidence, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' on a charge of murder or of culpable homicide not amounting to murder as regards the second accused, and found all the accused 'guilty' of simple hurt, but recommended to the Court for a light punishment in the case of the fifth accused who is a student.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

His Lordship, accepting the unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' acquitted the second accused of murder, and agreeing with the majority verdict of 'guilty' of simple hurt, convicted all the accused, but reserved the sentence till to-day (Tuesday).

The Advocate-General with Mr. W. S. Pathare appeared for the Crown, while Mr. K. D. N. Wadia defended the accused.

LATHI CHARGE ON PICKETS

Contraband Salt In Karnatak

KARWAR, Feb. 14.
(From A Correspondent.)

About 500 persons went to Goa and brought contraband salt. At Majali Naka about 40 police with lathi and guns obstructed there and resorted to indiscriminate lathi charge and firing in the air. The procession marched to town where five volunteers were arrested immediately and three more the next morning. All the arrested were tried and sentenced to six months' rigorous and Rs. 50/- fine each excepting one who was released.

Five ladies and five male volunteers are arrested for selling the salt on the 9th inst. The ladies were released after being detained for four hours.

Reports from Mangalore, Hamankatta and other places reveal that police resorted to lathi charge on peaceful picketers and spectators as well.

Ahmednagar's 21st "Dictator" Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Feb. 15.

Foreign cloth shops of Rajamal, Simaratmal and Dhanraj Munot in new Kapad Bazar were picketed this noon by the 21st "Dictator" of the District Congress Committee and two others.

They were arrested and sentenced to six months rigorous.

NO SEGREGATION OF PROSTITUTES

"A Retrograde Step"

GOVT'S REPLY TO BOMBAY CORPORATION

The following letter has been forwarded to the Mayor of Bombay by Secretary to the Government, Home Department, dated 8th December, 1931 in reply to the Municipal Corporation's resolution dated 29th October 1931 requesting the Government to amend the Prevention of Prostitution Act so as to prevent prostitutes from becoming tenants in respectable quarters and to provide for their ejection from existing tenancies. The reply inter alia' stated.—

I am to say that Government have carefully considered your request but they regret that they find it impracticable. It would not be possible to define certain parts of the City as respectable and certain other parts as not respectable without returning to the system of segregating prostitutes in a tolerated area, a system which has recently been abandoned in Bombay as in most large cities in Europe. Government are of opinion that to return to this system would definitely be a retrograde step and they trust that the Corporation will on further consideration agree.

LAW V. MORALITY.

I am to add that action can be taken under the law against any person who keeps a brothel or solicits but that the law cannot take cognizance of a woman's private morals except in so far as by keeping a brothel or soliciting she offends public decency."

The Law Procedure and Elections Committee recommended to the Corporation that the letter be recorded."

BOMBAY'S ALIENS.

Are the aliens in Bombay such as Goans entitled to vote during the Municipal elections? The Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a resolution on 10th June 1931 requesting the Government to exempt under section 5 of the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens Act, the Indian subjects of Portugal residing in Bombay from the operation of the Act. The Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) replied that while Government recognised the difficulty of excluding Indian subjects of Portugal domiciled in Bombay from the voters' lists, they could not accede to the remedy proposed.

It did not appear to Government to be desirable to admit a large body of aliens to the privileges of citizenship. The need of disqualifying aliens in Bombay City from the vote was endorsed by the Municipal Corporation when consulted before the passing of Bombay Act VI of 1918. The Legislative Council also considered and rejected the proposal that Goans shall be exempted from the operation of the Act while the Bill was under discussion.

Government, therefore, regretted that they were unable to accept the Corporation's present proposal in this regard.

The Law Procedure and Elections Committee resolved: "That it be recommended to the Corporation that the letter be recorded."

Y. M. M. A. FORGES AHEAD.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP FOR 1931-32.

The annual general meeting of the Young Men's Muslim Association was held on Sunday in the Hall of the Association at Laming on Road. Mr. I.S. Haji presided. The Secretary, Mr. A.S.A. Sheikh read the report for the year 1931-32.

It was stated in the report that there was an increase in the membership of the Association. Regret was expressed at the said deaths of Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Sir Mohamed Shafi and Maulana Nisar Ahmed, which was stated to be an irreparable loss to the country, and sincere condolences were offered to the bereaved families.

NEW COUNCIL.

The following new Council was then elected for the new year:—

Mr. Mohamed Moosa Killedar (President); Mr. I.S. Haji and Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ali Baksh (Vice-Presidents); Mr. A.S.A. Sheikh (General Secretary); Munshi Mirza Mohamed Ali and Mr. D.E. Raj (Joint-Secretaries); Mr U.H. Khan (Treasurer) and Mr. Nuruddin Dosaji (Auditor).

NOTORIOUS DACOIT ARRESTED

RAMPUR, Feb. 15.

The State Police have effected a smart arrest in the jungle of a notorious dacoit named Kanhya, belonging to Bijnor Distt., who was wanted by the police of Nainital and Bareilly Distts. for dacoity, murder and theft of a police revolver.

At the time of arrest he was armed with a revolver and fired two shots, but was overpowered.—A.P.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BUDGET

Over Rs. 30 Lakhs Deficit

CHAIRMAN'S PLEA FOR GOVT. ASSISTANCE

Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji, Chairman of the Improvements Committee presented the budget estimates for 1932-33 of the Improvement Trust before the Improvements Board Meeting on Monday afternoon. It showed total revenue for the year Rs. 76,87,330 and expenditure Rs. 111,41,912.

RETRENCHMENT.

Referring to retrenchment he said:

In the year 1930-31 the Board of Trustees made a lump cut of Rs. 2,80,000 in the provision for Management and Establishment. As against this, the retrenchment effected and savings made came to over Rs. 2,97,000 if Terminal Charges are not taken into account. This shows that retrenchment to an extent even larger than desired by the Board of Trustees was carried out.

For the current year the Board of Trustees had sanctioned Rs. 5,66,814 but in spite of this amount having been sanctioned further retrenchments have been carried out, and the Revised Estimate for the cost of Establishment is only Rs. 5,35,680 or about Rs. 30,000 less than sanctioned by the Board of Trustees.

ESTABLISHMENT COSTS.

For the Budget year the estimate for the cost of Establishment was only Rs. 5,14,826/ or less than the Revised Estimate for the current year in spite of the increase in cost due to time scale increments of members of the Improvement Trust Staff.

However, the Committee have further decided to impose a cut in salaries of the Improvement Trust Staff on the same lines as in the Bombay Municipality.

AMALGAMATION DON'T HELP.

Some members of the Board of Trustees seem to be under the impression that when the Improvement Trust is amalgamated with the Bombay Municipality it will be possible to effect a very large saving in the expenditure but if they carefully study the Budget, they will find that it is not possible to effect any saving under the largest item of expenditure in the shape of interest and Sinking Fund charges which in the Budget year are estimated at Rs. 97,83,124 and are therefore responsible for about 90 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Improvement Trust. Further as pointed out by the Chief Officer in paragraph 3 of his Budget Note, it will be seen that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,11,41,912 it is not possible to effect much saving in expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,06,17,912. It is therefore clear that the utmost saving that could be effected as a result of the amalgamation will come to about Rs. 2 lakhs per year.

BALANCED BUDGET IMPOSSIBLE.

The Budget figures of Receipts and Expenditure will show that the financial position of the Improvement Trust is very serious and that it would be impossible for the Improvement Trust to show a Balanced Budget. The reason is obvious. The sources of the Revenue of the Improvement Trust are not flexible and about 5 per cent. of the expenditure is of such a nature that no retrenchment is possible.

PLEA FOR GOVT. SUPPORT.

In spite of all the activities of the Trust, the Trust would have been in a strong financial position had it not been for the schemes in the North of the Island taken in hand by the Improvement Trust during the post-war boom period. The Government of Bombay also went in for the Development Schemes and now finds it necessary to make a provision from its revenue for the deficits resulting from their schemes. It is equally necessary that the Improvement Trust should also be provided with sources of revenue to make good the deficits resulting from the schemes undertaken by the Improvement Trust with the full support of the Government of Bombay.

BOMBAY'S NEW ADVOCATES

Mr. Hormasji Manekji Seervai and Mr. Keki Jamshedji Wachha have been declared successful in the Advocates' (O.S.) Examination held in Bombay in January 1932.

PASSED IN FIRST PART ONLY

The following five candidates have been declared to have passed in the first part only of the same examination:—

(1) Mr. Padam Rustomji Bharucha, (2) Mr. Upendra Vaikunthrai Desai, (3) Mr. Shantilal Makanji Mehta, (4) Mr. Shrirang Balaram Samant and (5) Mr. Chudharia Manekla Shah.

ELEVENTH "DICTATOR" OF GIRGAUM JAILED

Sequel To Bonfire Of Foreign Caps At Chowpaty

FIVE MEN CONVICTED FOR SELLING "CONGRESS BULLETINS"

Eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment was the sentence passed on the eleventh 'Dictator' of the Girgaum Ward by Mr. L. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, on Monday. The accused was also fined Rs. 50 or in default to suffer further imprisonment for three months.

The accused was arrested on Sunday evening following a bonfire of foreign caps at Chowpaty. He was charged with being a member and assisting in the management of an unlawful association under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

DUMMY FIGURE BURNT.

Inspector Forster of the Gamdevi Police Station in his evidence said that he arrested the accused, who had hoisted a flag at Chowpaty and was addressing a meeting. He found a huge crowd assembled and the accused also lit a bonfire. The accused had made a dummy figure of a European in foreign jacket, a hat and trousers and consigned it to the flames.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him as above.

MOLESTATION ORDINANCE

Parsi Picket Jailed

At the same Court a Parsi youth was awarded a sentence of six months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default further imprisonment for six months under Section 4 of Ordinance 5 for molestation. The accused admitted that he was a Congress volunteer but denied that he obstructed ladies from entering a foreign cloth shop in New Charni Road.

"ROUGHLY HANDLED".

N. S. Mehta, giving evidence for the prosecution stated that on Sunday he was making purchases at Kapadia and Company's Emporium opposite the Girgaum Police Court when the accused stopped him and after handling him roughly asked him to show the bundle that he had purchased. He alleged that the accused asked two ladies to show him the bundles of cloth they had purchased from the shop. This led to an altercation and witness handed over the accused to the police.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty under the Molestation Ordinance and sentenced him as above.

FOR SELLING "BULLETINS".

A uniform sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment was passed on five persons who were charged for selling "Congress Bulletin". In the case of one accused the Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 30 also or in default further imprisonment for six weeks.

One man was fined Rs. 30 or in default imprisonment for one month for disorderly behaviour in the Court room.

Youth Sentenced For Selling Bulletins

For selling "Congress Bulletins" at Vithalwadi, Bombay, a young man was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default further imprisonment for one month by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday.

RELEASES & CONVICTIONS IN RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, Feb. 13.

(By Mail):—The Secretary of the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee, was tried before Rao Saheb Chawan, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Southern Division, Ratnagiri, and was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default, 2 months' further imprisonment, under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 188 I. P. C. for defying an order promulgated under Section 144 Cr. P. C.

A well-known Congressman of the Ratnagiri District, and six others who were arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, have been released from the Ratnagiri jail and notices have been served on them not to leave their respective places of residence and abstain from taking part in political movements for one month.—A. P.

BOMBAY OBSERVES HARTAL

Sequel To Congress President's Arrest

A large number of city shops put down their shutters on Monday morning on receipt of the news of the arrest of Sardar Sardul Singh, the Congress President. Most of the important markets did not transact any business.

The doors of the Mulji Jetha Market were open but the shops inside remained closed as usual. The Mangaldas Market, which was hitherto kept open, remained entirely closed for the day.

Even the retail shops outside the market joined the hartal.

A majority of shops in Girgaum, Kalbadevi, Princess Street, and Bhuleshwar suspended business for the day.

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10.

GLORIA SWANSON in

AN ALLAN DWAN PRODUCTION Presented by JOSEPH P. KENNEDY

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

THE SCREEN'S MOST PIQUANT STAR IN HER SMARTEST ROLE A GAY AND SOPHISTICATED COMEDY OF A FASHIONABLE WIDOW ADVENTURE—BENT IN PARIS.

BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & CO., OR AT CINEMA.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1932

NO SETTLEMENT BY DICTATION

In an interview with our special correspondent at Delhi Mr. M. C. Raja, who represents the "Depressed" Classes in the Legislative Assembly, has elaborated his view in favour of joint electorates for these classes. He agrees with most other leaders of his community that for some years to come it needs special representation in the Legislature through its own elected representatives. But long experience has now convinced him that such representation can be far more effective through joint electorates than through separate electorates, provided that the franchise is wide enough and seats are reserved for the community on the population basis. A wide franchise is necessary to enable a large number of voters to elect representatives most acceptable to them and reservation on the population basis is deemed necessary to ensure the return of a sufficiently large number of representatives to make their influence felt in the Legislature Inimical to Fusion.

Mr. Raja strongly recommends joint electorates because he feels that, only in that way can his community maintain that contact and equality with the sister communities, without which the community cannot have adequte influence in the Cabinet and in the social life of the country. He realises that separate electorates would only further isolate the 'Depressed Classess," alienate their friends in other communities and retard that, process of fusion of communities for which social and political reformers have been working for years and making many sacrifices.

THE LESSON OF BOMBAY.

A striking and appropriate demonstration of the groundlessness of the fear that has taken such strong hold on the Musalman community that, without separate electorates their interests would be sacrified to an unscrupulous majority, is psovided by the recent elections to the Bombay Municipality. The analysis of the results and the figures of voting given by Mr. M. C. Chagla in the article which appears in another column shows not only that the Musalman community has achieved a representation that is considerably higher than a separate electorate would have entitled it to have, but that Musalman candidates have been in many instances strongly supported by voters of other communities. Two lessons clearly emerge from this instance of the working of joint electorates of which students of the franchise problem should take due note. The first is that the Musalman community need have no fear that they will not pull their full weight in a "joint electorate", the second is that, where a candidate, whether he be a Musalman or of any other community, has by his record of service, brief or long, deserved well of the electorate, he will receive the support, not merely of his own community but that of voters of other communities, in generous measure. This fact is strikingly illustrated in he case of Mr. M. M. Killedar who polled the phenomenal number of over 35,000 votes, and in a lesser degree in the case of other candidates of different communities.

INDIA MAY HAVE TO WAIT.

We do not suggest that the whole problem of joint or separate electorates can be settled by the example of the Bombay Municipal elections. The result might be different in other cases elsewhere. But it is certainly a striking example and a strong encouragement to those who have always contended that joint electorates on a broad franchise provide the fairest chance for all communities to secure the representation to which they are entitled. Whether they do so or not, of course, depends on their own capacity for unity. It may be that India will have to wait for a further period for the realisation of the ideal of joint electorates. We are quite prepared for our part, to recognise and advocate, if need be, the wisdom of giving way to Muslim sentiment in the existing situation, for it seems the only way of escaping from what must otherwise be a definite impasse. In the meanwhile, we must look for the conversion of advocates of separate electorates by experience and by the gradual pressure of the feeling which is bound to grow, in our view, very quickly that separate electorates are not the sole panacea for the protection of minorities but that with joint electorates, in the case of Bombay they can make their weight felt and secure not only all they can legitimately expect to get but all they want.

NO DICTATION.

It is important to emphasise, however, that whether one side has to give way or not this is a question that cannot be settled except by the communities themselves. An attempt to dictate a settlement by the British Government, though it may have the support of a section, and even a large section, of one community or more than one, will only create lasting dissension between those who hold the nationalist view in this matter and those who are opposed to it, and thus defeat its own object. To our mind, the only ban even now to a settlement by agreement of this problem, as it affects either the Musalmans or the "Depressed" Classes, is the fact that the men who can deliver the goods on the other side are behind prison bars. The Government are sorely deluded if they suppose that it is possible to find a solution of the problem without the co-operation and assent of all parties. No amount of manipulation of the evidence to be placed before the Franchise Committee, such as is taking place in the Bombay Presidency, will help them in such a meretricious enterprise.

Must Be Made Clear

The Law Member's considered opinion on the privilege of the Press to publish the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly leaves the main question at issue just where it was before his opinion was sought or given. The Home Member having expressed his view, in answer to a question, that the Press could be penalised for publishing members' speeches under the Ordinances, on the plea that "protection to members for their speeches did not extend to their publication," the main issue raised was, what precisely is the legal position of the Press in this country in this matter. To what extent, if any the Ordinances have affected the normal legal position, though important is secondary. After cogitating over the question for a day the Law Member gave his opinion with jejeune brevity as follows:

> "In my opinion the Ordinances have made no change in the ordinary law of the land in the matter of publication in the Press or otherwise of the proceedings of the Legislatures."

The opinion, while it clears the minor issue, is completely silent on the major issue, as to what is precisely the ordinary legal position of the Press in reporting the proceedings of the Legislatures. And of this defect the Law Member, we think, could not be entirely unaware. The major issue raised by the Home Member's presumption, for the clearing of which Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer had moved the adjournment of the House, is evaded and we are unable to understand how the President accepted the opinion as wholly satisfastory, and meeting the whole object of the adjournment motion.

On the contrary, the matter appears to us to have been left in a wholly unsatisfactory position. The Home Member declared that the Press is privileged in the publication of the proceedings of the Assembly and completely misrepresented the British law and practice in the matter. The opinion of the Law Member does not deal at all with his claim that the publication of speeches can be penalised under the Ordinances. It may be that the Ordinances have not affected the ordinary law of the land, though that in itself, is a questionable proposition and it is quite certain that they have affected procedure and punishment, but what we want to know and to have clearly stated is, what is the Law Member's view of the ordinary law. Does he admit the contention of the Home Member that the ordinary law is that the Press can be penalised for the publication of members' speeches or does he hold the view that the law which prevails in England is also applicable in this country?

We may assume that the President and the members who allowed the motion for adjournment to be abandoned, acted in the view that the ordinary law of the land is that publication is privileged. But the point must be made clear. That the Home Department takes a different view, even now, is suggested by the comments of the special correspondent of the "Times of India," who acts as the faithful interpreter of the views of Sir James Crerar in most matters and in this instance joyfully assumes that the members who sought to assert the privilege of both the legislature and the press in this matter have been snubbed. It may be, that the very fact that the Law Member did not specifically endorse the Home Member's view is to be taken as an indication that he does not share it. But that is a very unsatisfactory position. The matter is one in which the Government of India must have an agreed opinion and the sooner the public is told clearly what it is the better.

THE PRINCE'S APPEAL

In a broadcast address delivered a few days ago the Prince of Wales made a spirited appeal to his countrymen "for a fresh response to national service, for a greater spirit of unselfish and adventurous helpfulness". The appeal should deeply interest Indians also. The Prince in particular bade his countrymen realise that they "could win through triumphantly if only we will recognise that the future is in our own hands." The State, he said, could not do more than give us conditions in which our individual task was made easier, and neither the State nor anyone else could relieve us of that task. In our own country, the State does not always make the conditions easy for the individual's task. But that should only induce men to redouble their efforts to achieve their tasks, recognising that the future is in their own hands. Then only will they win through triumphantly. For instance, it is not good for the people to rely unduly on the State to help them in their simple duty of practising and preaching Swadeshi. For the most part, they should help themselves. And all can help, in every place, if they only choose to. As the Prince of Wales said: "The opportunity for service is at our door, in our own village, in our own town."

THE ELECTION FANTASIA

Philosophy Of The Citizen Who Has No Vote

If it were heroic, in any sense, to possess and use or rather misuse the municipal vote, I must, I suppose, confess to have filled in an unheroic role although it is something of a privilege to remain disfranchised and distinguished in the midst of the "Mobile vulgus" of voters and the voted.

THE GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT.

The values of heroism change with each age and ours would certainly appear to set a certain store by effeminacy both as a cult and accomplishment, a sort of fashionable, social virtue. Not much heroism remains of the civic ritual of voting if the voter watches the miraculous transformation, that pales the scandalously divine (as in extrabiological conception) or supernatural, into negligible significance, through which the hero or heroine of the polling booth is certain to pass. The vote that is so sedulously cultivated forms the basis of a strange arrogance as the creature of your democracy crosses the Corporation threshold and the polling booth melts into some memory of the past that certainly fails to arouse the weakest of qualms of conscience. That is as it should be in this our democracy.

The suggestion, indeed, of a kind of Gentlemen's Agreement is not altogether absent in the whole proceeding. If the voted were to be responsible to the voters and ever dream of putting into effect the poorest item of their brave-sounding programme, well, we should be living in one of Mr. H. G. Well's Garden Cities and platonic paradises and not in this squalid, slum-bounded city as we are actually doing.

THE FAIR.

That is not, however, to deny that honesty and honour are not quite dead. There will always remain a few souls who lift themselves above the run of civil careerists that trade on the popular vote to get themselves elected: but they are rather a regrettable exception and the majority of their own colleagues are not slow in deploring their presence among the more respectable brethren.

But for these men (and I will chivalrously add, a woman or two) one would not be unwilling to lull one's voting conscience to an uninterrupted sleep and consider the vote as probably as effectual as the idealistic election-pledges in actual practice. One would be quite content to watch the crowd at a safe distance while the would-be corporators' armed-camps present a spectacular sight and fill the poor citizen and citizenesses with pride of their own importance. The polling booth shows this humanity against a truly heroic background, at its best, fighting an epic battle without lethal armaments.

Electioneering like this has a certain intoxication about it to which one cannot but react in several peculiar ways. Each booth, appropriately decorated, swims in a festive pool of excitement and abandon of the moment; has the aspect of the stage set with the aid of brilliant lights without the least suggestion of the inevitable carpentery and boards and the whole apparatus of stage-mechanism without which its entire existence is impossible; and contributes to the success of the fair that is periodically held.

SMILES BY REQUEST.

The theatrical cast act their parts as best they can and only some sour-hearted dramatic critic could find any fault in the performance. The fleet of hired motor cars and the army of touts chaperoning the citizenry, the canvassers and others of the species distributing bright smiles and looks with an almost pathetic extravagance, the crowd, the shouts and continually fluctuating din of voices, the excited, jostling, docile humanity, the sense, indeed of fun, cannot but infect one.

There is, in some booths, the candidate's, niece, wife, cousin or "fialcee" to relieve the tension and monotony of masculinity affecting and acting the "bonhomie" of a charmed family-circle; the hypothetical enemy must be disarmed and pampered with these purveyors of feminine appeal. It strains chivalry, naturally, to the breaking point and the poor voter confronted with this kind of encounter, cannot but feel mean and accursed if he secretly fortified his previous conviction about the choice of his favourite candidate.

Election, it seems to me, is a heart-breaking affair since to the generous-minded it is hard enough to deny the only gift they are capable of offering. One should prefer distribution of votes like unstinted largesse held away from none, however undeserving. And in this happy and idealistic thought the "declasse" of democracy, the pariah citizen, who is too indifferent to have his vote registered on the rolls, retires from the scene. The philosophy of "All or nothing" has its solace after all, and one is not sorry that one has no vote to cast and save the sad way to future repentence.

Notes of the Day

Protests In Britain.

The Friends of India League of London, which includes prominent British politicians like Mr. Russell and Mr. Lansbury, has done well to protest against the coercive policy of the Government of India to urge the withdrawal of Ordinances, and to demand immediate re-opening of negotiations with the Congress. It is to be hoped that the League will follow up this move with wider and more vigorous propaganda in Britain. It will be good for Britain and India alike for the British people to know something of the present activities in India under the Ordinance regime. Such propaganda may also encourage timorous folk here to add their voice of protest. Government will no doubt continue to censor news from India. But even suppressed news must sooner or later reach Britain somehow or other. And the very fact of suppression will help to give the British public an idea of what India is experiencing.

Divorce Among Hindus.

It is a pity that Dr. Gour's Hindu Divorce Bill has not received from the Legislative Assembly the serious attention it deserved. It is a modest measure, quite consistent with ancient Shastras, enabling a Hindu wife to divorce her husband on the ground of his being insane, leprous or impotent. But when discussion on Dr. Gour's motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was resumed on Saturday, there was not even a quorum in the Assembly. Though Dr. Gour and others tried to induce certain members who were in the lobbies to come back to their seats, they did not succeed, with the result that further consideration of the Bill had to be adjourned. One important reason why many members of the Assembly are apparently indifferent or hostile to the Bill is that those who believe in it have not carried on enough propaganda in the country to make the Bill a live issue. In social legislation public opinion is of vital importance. And without strong opinion in favour of it the Bill, even if it becomes law immediately, will remain for the most part a dead letter.

Swadeshi In Karachi.

It is reported that Karachi's total imports of cotton piece-goods during the ten months ending January 1932 show an increase of 15 per cent in quantity but a decrease of five per cent in value as compared with the corresponding period of last year. These figures are not satisfactory, though it is to be remembered that the last ten months were more quiescent than the corresponding period last year. So far as cloth is concerned Swadeshi should be rigorously enforced both in quiet times or in times of political agitation. We trust that now, at least, the newly started "Buy Indian" League of Karachi will give special attention to Swadeshi cloth.

Curious Notions.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab, seems to have very curious notions about the need for higher education in India. Presiding over a social conference at Amritsar a few days ago, he is reported to have said that higher education should be reserved for those who are geniuses and that reckless higher education has much aggravated the unemployment problem in India. What is nearer the truth is that higher education should be pursued by those who have any special talent and that the over-academic character of the present system of higher education has created hopes of decent employment among thousands without affording any employment even to hundreds. If so, the proper remedy is not to curtail the facilities for higher education but to make it more practical, to start more technical schools and colleges, and to foster trade and industry in all possible ways.

RETRENCHMENT IN PRACTICE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Retrenchment in Government Offices, both by way of reduction in salaries and the numerical strength of each office, has been going on for some time past, but at the same time superannuated officers are seen occupying certain pretty high posts.

As instances in point I may quote (1) the post of Manager, the holder of which is aged about 59 years—a superannuated pensioner drawing a monthly pension of Rs. 500 p.m., and (2) the post of Superintendent, Amusement Tax, the holder of which is a man aged about 64. He is also a superannuated pensioner entitled to a pension of about Rs. 400 p.m. Again I find that Officers 'without any substantive appointments' are continuing in temporary posts. As an instance in point I may refer to the post of Land Manager, Bombay Suburban District. I understand that he has not yet passed his age of 55, but it is point for serious consideration why such officers as mentioned above should be kept in Government Service when young men capable of further service are being thrown out. Does this mean that Government do not find suitable men from 'permanent' service to fill up these posts? If so it will be simply absurd to say so. Or is this whole business one of favouritism?

I have noticed the above instances, but I fear there may be many more in Bombay and to-fussil. In these days of retrenchment is it not desirable that Government lay down certain rules under which it will not be possible for old retired folks to get readmission to Government Service nor will any temporary or acting officer be allowed to continue in service at the cost of men in permanent employ? The three officers mentioned above will complete their temporary terms, as I understand, by the end of this month. Will Government see that fresh leases of service are not granted to them or if they are already granted, see that they are cancelled?

Failing this will you, Mr. Editor, or some M.L.C. interested in this important question of "Retrenchment" take this matter up with Government immediately? The Legislative Council is now sitting very shortly. This will serve as a tip to the new Retrenchment Committee also—

Yours, etc.,
JUSTICE.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Tipsy-Cake

Sorry to say there's a grave difference of opinion broken out in the family circle at Bori Bunder. "Ma" says it is not clear from the Law Member's opinion whether the ordinary law means that papers can be penalised for publishing Assembly speeches or not. The bumptious young man who sends her the news (and views) from Delhi says it's quite clear and plumps for the extraordinary law of the Home Member.

* * *

"Ma" is in a bit of a dither about it, because as she says, "The worries of newspapers will be increased if they are compelled to examine for illegal matters even speeches delivered in India's premier legislative body"—a sentence which she's paraphrased from the "Statesman's" leading article on the subject last Friday.

* * * *

"Bumptious Bertie", jumping in without waiting for the maternal hookum, and not caring a tinker's curse for the worries of editors—why should they concern him?—jeers at the Assembly Members for thinking just what "Ma" thinks and lays down the "ordinary law" after Sir James Crerar as follows:—

> "It is that newspapers are as much under the laws of sedition and libel and under the Ordinances prohibiting support of civil disobedience as the rest of the public are."

* * *

One of the worries of an Editor at Bori Bunder must be wondering what "Bumptious Bertie" is going to say next. What with him and the boisterous Babe. The only woman sure has a handful.

* * *

The Bombay Corporation now-a-days seems unable to decide anything for itself about its own procedure. Or should we say the President? It is the business of the President of a public body to rule what is or is not in order but the President of the Corporation seems to shift all responsibility on to the lawyers.

* * *

The Advocate-General of Bombay like the Law Member of the Government of India is quite good, as most lawyers are, at telling people what they already knew. He profoundly propounds, that any motion which has no relation to the Municipal Government of the city is out of order. And to make assurance doubly sure he repeats it, like the Bellmann in "The Hunting of the Snark" though in different language.

* * *

Having got thus far, the Corporation we conceive are no wiser than they were before. For who can say except appropriately to the occasion that may arise whether a "political" question of the day has or has not relation to the Municipal Government of the City?

* * *

Fortunately the Government of Bombay don't have to be so meticulously particular about the legal aspect of a debate. If it's an inconvenient topic the Governor just rules it out and that ends the matter.

* * *

A member of the Legislative Council wanted to move one resolution demanding the immediate release of Mr. Gandhi and another urging the immediate withdrawal of the Ordinances. His Excellency with a deep concern for the safety of editors who might have been led into reporting the speeches, for which we can never sufficiently thank him, has promptly disallowed both resolutions.

* * *

The members of the Franchise Committee had an object lesson in how voting is conducted at an Indian election when they visited a village near Patna, and found that the local police station is used as a polling station!

* * *

Everything was faithfully reproduced—barriers, ballot boxes, seats for the Presiding officer (how may he requires not mentioned) etc., all placed in their correct positions. Everything, except the refreshments, the open palms and the backsheesh!

* * *

Sir John Simon arrived back in London tremendously bucked with the work of the Disarmament Conference. He thought detailed work would actually begin within a fortnight and that shows everybody means business, he added.

* * *

Japan's not waiting a fortnight. She means business and means to get well in before with her detailed work before Geneva starts in with hers. So,

> The shells are falling thick and fast
> Round Woosung and Chapei
> Twenty Thousand Troops are on their way
> To show the Geneva boobs they're talking bunk.

Free verse! And we're writing bunk. So that's the end for today.

Working Of Joint Electorates

Lesson Of Municipal Elections For Muslims

(BY M. C. CHAGLA).

The opponents of Joint Electorates never base their case upon realities or the existing state of things. They visualise imaginery horrors and work themselves up into a fine frenzy over the fate of the Muslim community. They see the community of which they are distinguished members cast down and down-trodden. They see the principal Hindu majority carrying everything before it. They see the descendants of the one-time rulers of India hewers of wood and drawers of water waiting upon their lords and masters the Hindus. This graphic picture, with the shadows painted as dark as possible, is held up before the Muslim masses, even as Moses held up the Ten Commandments before the Jews, as something which the community should look up to with awe and always ponder over in fear and trembling.

But the prosaic reality is very different. Not only the Mussalmans do not get swamped by a tyrannical majority, but they actually succeed in depriving the Hindus of some of the seats which would be theirs according to the system of separate electorates with reservation of seats according to population.

THE ONLY SAFEGUARD.

I well remember, when I was Secretary of the Bombay Muslim League, a distinguished Muslim member of the Corporation, panick-stricken by a feeling that Islam was in danger, writing to me to get the League to move a resolution demanding separate electorates for the Mussalmans in the Municipal Corporation elections. I took some trouble to work up the figures. And to his dismay he found that the Mussalmans in the City of Bombay had more representatives than they would be entitled to in proportion to their population. Needless to say that he withdrew the resolution with almost indecent haste.

The last Municipal elections have once more illustrated what the Nationalist Muslims have all along being urging that the only safeguard that a minority community can have in a democratic form of government is the system of election through mixed or joint electorates. While separate electorates crystallize the position of minorities, they severely circumscribe the sphere of their activity, and emphasise and accentuate their weakness and their isolation.

INCREASED STRENGTH.

In the last Municipal elections out of 86 seats to be filled up by ward elections, the Mussalmans have gained 22 seats—a proportion of 24.8 to the total number of seats. At the last general elections the Mussalmans had 15 seats out of a total of 76—a proportion of 19.7. Thus they have increased their strength in the Corporation by 5.1. The population of Mussalmans in the City of Bombay, according to the census of 1921 was 184 685 out of a total population of 11,75,914—which comes to 15.7. So, according to population, the Mussalman have obtained 9.1 additional seats. Taking a different standard, the number of Muscalmans on the electoral roll is 26,506—out of a total number of 133 304 voters. Here the Muslim proportion is 18.9. Even so the Mussalmans have gained 5.9 additional seats.

MORE STRIKING FIGURES.

When we turn to the actual number of votes cast, we find that the figures are even more striking. I shall take the instance of the "E" Ward election. There the number of Muslim voters on the Municipal roll is 6,085 out of a total of 19,666. Thus the Mussalmans are in a minority of about 1/3. Let us see how this minority fared in the election. Out of 12 seats the Mussalmans captured six. The total number of voters polled at the election were approximately 1,67,720. There are 19,666 voters on the "E" Ward roll. Each voter having 12 votes, the total number of votes that could be cast is 2 36 092. Thus nearly 74 per cent. of the total votes were actually polled. But the most instructive feature of the election in this ward is the number of vote given to Mussalman candidates. They (both successful and unsuccessful) received 90,489 votes. If every one of the Mussalman voter of this Ward had exercised his franchise and voted in favour of one of his co-religionist candidate, the total number of votes that the Mussalman candidates could have received was 73,020. But it would not be unfair to assume that only 74 per cent. of the Mussalman voters went to the poll (for there is nothing to show that Mussalman voters are more keen on exercising their franchise than members of other communities: on the contrary the indications are all the other way).

NON-MUSLIMS VOTE FOR MUSLIMS.

That would mean that at the highest only 54,034 out of 90,489 votes given to Muslim candidates could have been Muslim votes. The balance 36,455 votes must have been given by non-Muslim voters. The conclusion is that of the votes that the Muslim candidates got 40.2 were votes given to them by persons who were not Mussalmans.

In face of this can it be suggested—as it has been suggested in certain interested quarters—that the voting at the election was on communal lines?

These are eloquent and inspiring figures which should support and strengthen those of us who have been pleading for the establishment of joint electorates. We have been reviled as being anti-Muslims, and the most charitable thing that has been said about us it that we were idealists and visionaries.

A tree must be judged by its fruits. And the cause of joint electorates has never had a more resplendent victory than the one gained in the last Municipal elections.

ALL WARD ELECTIONS INVALID ?

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani Serves Startling Notice On The Municipal Commissioner

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani has addressed the following letter to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay:—

Sir,—You are aware that for the 16 seats in Mandvi (B) Ward, there were 24 Nominations including mine

It was competent to any candidate to withdraw one day before the Polling Day, viz., Thursday the 11th day of February 1932.

It is a fact that Tuesday the 9th day of February 1932 was a holiday on account of Ram Zan Id when the Municipal Office was closed. I therefore contend that Monday the 8th day of February 1932 was the last day when valid withdrawals from the candidates could be received by you. It is a fact that you received withdrawals from several candidates for the Ward Elections including the 3 candidates for the B Ward Election after 5 p.m. (S.T.) of Monday the 8th day of February 1932

I am advised that this action on your part is clearly illegal. This is not the only illegal act but there are several other illeval acts which have seriously affected the results of the Election in B Ward and other Wards—nay rendered all the Ward Elections invalid and void. I shall take proper proceedings as soon as the results are declared as provided under the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888.

Meanwhile, I am advised to give you notice, which I hereby do, that all the candidates who filed their withdrawals after 5 p.m. (B.T.) of Monday the 8th day of February 1932 are not entitled to the return of the Deposit of Rs. 200 made by each of them on or before the Nomination Day, viz., Thursday the 4th day of February 1932. The Deposits of all these candidates and each of them must needs be declared as forfeited. Unless you agree to do so within 48 hours of the service of this notice upon you, I shall take such proceedings against you at your risk as to costs, as I may be advised, to forbear from returning the deposits to such candidates or to recover the same from you personally, should you, notwithstanding this warning, be ill-advised to return the said deposits to such candidates.

I have the honour, etc.,
P. D. SAMDASANI.
Bombay, February 15.

PERSONATION IN F WARD

Mr. Ramaniyer Srinivasa has addressed the Municipal Commissioner as follows:—

Dear Sir,—Regarding the recent polling for the F Ward, I beg to bring to your notice the following and trust you will do the needful in the matter.....

There are strong rumours that names of voters who have vote are not genuine. It is also rumoured that some false voters were caught red-handed and handed over to the police. All this I am not certain of; but I am certain that the following men did not give votes and their votes have been given by false persons.

2687 Gopinath Babaji Bane, S. M. Rane, King Edward Road; Pradhan Building; Laxman Dhonba Mane, King Edward Road.

These men would not either for love or money give their votes to any one excepting Mr. Parulker. When they went to the Polling Station they were told their votes had already been recorded.

This bogus voting is a monstrous fraud on the people, the candidates and the Corporation and it should be checked with the most stern hand. The Officers issuing Vote cards can not be expected to do anything more than verifying the names. When men appear and claim the cards they have no other option but to issue the cards so long as their names appear in the list. So other means should be adopted.....

I therefore request that this matter may be enquired into in a thorough manner and the cheat practised on all of us and the injustice done to the deserving candidate whoever he may be, may be redressed and the right candidate is selected.

If this is done once there will be no more of this humbug, as there is no other way of detecting these frauds. I trust you will make this enquiry.

Yours faithfully,
RAMANIYA SRINIVASA.
Parel, 15th February.

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Fort, Bombay.

MAHOMEDAN CORPORATOR'S PHENOMENAL VOTE

A sensational feature of the elections for the Corporation last week was the colossal vote registered for Mr. M. M. Killedar in "E" Ward. The number of votes scored by him was 35,085 which is probably a record in Bombay Municipal elections. The next largest poll was that of Mr. Mohanlal Desai who topped the list in "C" Ward with 18,303. The phenomenal character of Mr. Killedar's poll is further emphasized by the fact that in "E" Ward the next successful candidate, Dr. M. N. Bulsara, who is one of the most popular and influential representative for this Ward polled less than half the number of votes secured by Mr. Killedar, though, in any other election, his poll of nearly 15,000 would have been a notable feature.

M. M. KILLEDAR.

Mr. M. M. Killedar first gained election to the Corporation in 1929. He is an active and public-spirited young Mussalman who while watchful for the interests of his own community, is eager to promote the welfare of the city as a whole. He has recently returned from a trip to Europe where he made a close study of modern methods in the Milk industry, which is his own particular line of life.

SHOULD STUDENTS PARTICIPATE IN POLITICS ?

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Answers

"THEY SHOULD HAVE FULLEST SCOPE FOR ASSIMILATION OF KNOWLEDGE"

BUT THEY "SHOULD NOT TAKE PART IN CONTROVERSIAL ADMINISTRATIVE POLITICS"

How students should equip themselves for the collective good of their country and humanity at large, was the theme of the inaugural address, delivered by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim presiding over a meeting of the Muslim Student's' Union at the Blavatsky Lodge on Monday evening.

"We are all familiar," he said, "with the statement so commonly made that the student of to-day makes the citizen of to-morrow. Within these few words lies a world of meaning and significance It means that the world of to-morrow is going to remain as a charge in your hands. The words are simple but the responsibility that they imply is terrible. The sum-total of what the world of to-morrow will be depends on the sum-total of what you students of to-day are. Thus the success or otherwise of your career as students directly influences the fortunes of the world in the succeeding stages. It is, therefore, necessary for you to realise that your course as students implies a preparation not only for your own personal and individual success in after life but also for the collective happiness of your community, country and in a larger measure of humanity."

LARGER CONCEPTIONS OF STUDENT LIFE.

Speaking about the larger conceptions and implications of student life, the speaker urged the students to make progress their watchword and not to restrict it to the intellectual side only but also to cover the moral aspect of life. The new and enlarge conception of life, he said, was that it was not one for personal benefit and aggrandizement but must be eminently of service and contribution to the common good an happiness.

The question of service, he continued, led him to the pressing problem of the day. It was the need for general mass education To the Muslims the most urgent and pressing need of the hour was education. The worst bondage in life was the bondage of ignorance and superstition. Millions in India were now whirling in ignorance and illiteracy, and it must be the duty of every educated Indian to see that those millions soon get the benefit of light and life-giving education. The history of advanced nations had convinced them that general mass education and literacy had invariably led people to great achievements. In every walk of life the world was advancing by leaps and bounds and it was for students to emulate the success of others and thus help the uplift of their own people.

STUDENTS & POLITICS.

Touching upon what he called a very important subject, namely the participation of students in the political life of the day the lecturer declared that he was not one of those who thought that even academic politics should be tabooed to students. He held that students should have the fullest scope for the assimilation of political knowledge. But he did not want the students to participate in the controversial administrative politics of the day.

"Student life," he said, "is a life of preparation, and if the preparation is incomplete or out-of-order, the future results of training are bound to be defective. Premature participation in political activity and propaganda, especially under the conditions such as obtain in the country, will divert the students' attention and render their complete academic equipment impossible."

PITCH YOUR GOAL HIGH.

Concluding, he appealed to the students to pitch their goal high and work ceaselessly until, not only they but also those to whom they belonged were relieved and uplifted. There was competition raging high in every walk of life, and Muslims, he said, must work hard if they were to keep pace with the progress of life. "Pious resolutions and unreasoning adherence to out-of-date forms and usages will not avail. The weak go to the wall. The watch-word is work, and with solid and well-co-ordinated work alone can our community hope to rise. Work hard and become great, great not for yourselves, but to make your people great, to carry them higher and higher on the wings of your effort till you make them prosperous and respected."

A. I. C. C. MEMBER DIES IN JAIL

More Arrests In Calcutta

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Two persons were arrested yesterday at Burrabazar for leading a procession along Harrison Road in contravention of the Police

The period of the restraint order under the Emergency Powers Ordinance which was served on the brother of Miss Jyotirmayee Ganguly (now in jail) having expired he has been served with notice under the same Ordinance and directed not to take part in the present movement for a further period of two months from to-day.

HOUSE SEARCHES.

Several houses were searched in connection with the shooting outrage at the Senate House on the 6th inst. Out of a number of girls who were taken to the C. I. D. Headquarters at Elysium Row, two are still being detained.

A. I. C. C. MEMBER'S DEATH IN JAIL.

A report from Dacca says that Choudhury Gulam Ziliani a member of the All-India Congress Committee who was arrested on the 23rd ultimo and was sentenced to 8 months' rigorous imprisonment died in jail on the 10th inst. He had had an attack of typhoid fever.

"SALT DAY" SEQUEL

Cawnpore Arrests

CAWNPORE, Feb. 15.

"Salt Day" was observed resulting in the arrest of the Congress "Dictator" and some more who took out a procession in defiance of Section 144 and others who are reported to have manufactured contraband salt.

Five volunteers from Pukhrayan and one from Derapore, were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shops.—A.P.

VILE-PARLE CONVICTIONS.

VILE-PARLE, Feb. 15.

The five persons including two ladies who were arrested on Sunday morning in connection with a Prabhat Pheri, were tried by the City Magistrate of Bandra on Monday morning and were awarded various terms of imprisonment and amounts of fine.

All the accused were given "C" Class except one lady, who was given "B" Class.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

INDIAN DELEGATION.

The Associated Press understands that India's delegation to the International Labour Conference this year will consist of Sir B.N. Mitra, High Commissioner for India and Sir A.C. Chatterjee, representing the Government, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, representing employers, and Diwan Chamanlal representing Labour. No advisers are to be deputed this year as a measure of economy.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS TO SHANGHAI?

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Tokio—The War Minister has issued a statement that Japan may consider it necessary to send further reinforcements to Shanghai if the Chinese 19th Army's resistance is stubborn as is expected.—Reuter.

SEVEN INJURED IN TRAIN DERAILMENT.

JODHPUR, Feb. 15.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Jodhpur, wires under date to-day:—As a result of goods train derailment between Kucaaman Road and Naranpura at about six hours to-day seven train staff were injured and through communication has been temporarily suspended. Train shipment of passengers, mails and parcels is being arranged and the line is expected to be clearad in 24 hours.—A. P.

WARDERS SUSPENDED.

MIDNAPORE, Feb. 15.

Several warders are reported to have been suspended in connection with the escape of long term convicts on February 7 from the Central Jail. It transpires that by tying old clothes to an iron hook the convicts scaled the jail wall and are believed to have entered a passing train. None has been re-arrested.—A. P.

MANEK HOMI JAILED.

JAMSHEDPUR, Feb. 15.

Manek Homi, pleader and President of the Labour Federation, after a protracted trial has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000, in default six months' further imprisonment for criminal breach of trust in respect of Federation funds.—A. P.

CITY NOTES

GLOOMY TALES OF TRADE DEPRESSION

TEMPER OF UNEMPLOYED RISING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

BOMBAY, February 15.

The Rupee is worth 11 As. 5.4 Pies gold to-day.

The mail papers are full of gloomy stories of the heavy toll exacted in Europe and America by the Trade Depression. The purchasing power of every country in the world has declined heavily and most of them record falls of 25 to 60 per cent. over two years ago. In corresponding degree their export trade has fallen and it is argued that if the "protection" theory were right, there should have been prosperity in these countries. But unemployment has been steadily increasing and the unemployment is not of the temporary variety but more permanent, due to closing down of mills and factories and scrapping of machinery.

WAGES FALL AND TEMPERS RISE.

The real value of wages has fallen and the total wage earned by working classes has fallen far more, due to unemployment and, at each stage, people are exhibiting their temper. In Austria "tens of thousands are kept alive by the warm food and rough shelter provided by Winter-help Organisations," but Communism is gaining ground steadily in Central Europe.

FRANCE IS NO BETTER.

France, the country which has been acquiring so much gold is no better. The percentage of work in metal industries showed up best at 61 per cent. of 1928, while textiles came down to 32 per cent. and mining was as low as 27 per cent. In other allied business such as railways, pig iron production, similar stories are told. Only 98 blast furnaces are working of 138 a year ago. The French peasant is "tightening his belt." France's exports of champagne have come down to 24 per cent of 1927.

THE BOOMERANG.

Because the farmer is depressed, industry is unable to get on, and because industry is hit, the farmer suffers from lack of demand. Low production, unemployment, falling trade, bankruptcies and increasing misery which in turn causes further low production, these are the ills from which Europe is suffering just now. And then, because one country suffers, so does another which traded with it and this makes for gloom in a third country with trade relations with those two. And so it goes on.

LOWER LONDON BANK RATE?

All during January the British Government were able to obtain renewals of their Treasury Bills at about 4 3/4 per cent., while the Bank Rate was 6 per cent. It was, therefore, expected that, as the Bank of England had not taken steps to correct this lack of adjustment, the Bank Rate itself would go down. But this has not materialised so far. The reason is that the Bank rate in London is even to-day an effective weapon for attracting foreign money and, until the financial situation eases off considerably and the Pound recovers and stops moving spasmodically, now lower rate is likely.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

For the 44th week ending January 30th, earnings of Indian State-owned railways amounted to Rs. 180 lakhs or Rs. 21 lakhs less than last year, and Rs. 2 lakhs less than the previous week. This is in spite of the 15 per cent. rise in goods tariffs now in effect. The total earnings for the period ending 30th January, were Rs. 70.4 crores or Rs. 7.5 crores less than last year and Rs. 13.7 crores less than in 1929-30.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN MILLS.

During December 1931, cotton used in Indian mills was 217,770 bales against 206,424 bales last year and for four months it was 799,587 bales against 738,586 bales. For the Bombay Presidency the figures were 111,642 bales in December 1931 and 406,105 bales for four months in 1931 against 107,436 and 373,330 bales in 1930.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY TO RETURN?

The "Manchester Guardian" seems to believe that there is the possibility of an Excise Duty on cotton mills in India being reimposed. It deprecates the wisdom of Indian millowners raising the bogey of Japanese competition even after receiving 31 1/4 per cent. protection, particularly when the results of the 25 per cent. increase in Import Duties have not been known. I hope, there is no truth in the suggestion and that, whatever may be the Government's financial difficulties, they will not add another burden to our industries.

HEAVY TREASURY BILL MATURITIES.

During the last three months, the Government have been faced with almost complete lack of demand for six months' Treasury Bills and the result is that out of Rs. 54 crores now outstanding, almost the whole amount is due before the end of April. About Rs. 18 crores is due within the end of this month and it is possible that, instead of the Ways and Means Advances from the Imperial Bank going down as expected in some quarters, it will go up so high that the present method of inflation may give rise to legal provision.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Feb. 15.

Previous closing rate	6.91
To-day's opening rate	7.00
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing rate	6.93
Difference	+.02

Broach expectation ... Rs. 229

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

Previous closing rate	5.40
To-day's opening rate	5.41
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing rate	5.37
Difference	—.03

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 15.

Previous Closing	3.45
To-day's closing	3.46
Difference	—.01

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 15.

Previous Closing	3.45
To-day's Opening	3.46 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.46
Difference	+.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 15.

Silver ready	19 5/8
Higher	1/8
Silver forward	19 13/16
Higher	3/16

Market: Speculators buying.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 15

	59-9-0
Gold	29-2-0

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

More Japanese Troops For Shanghai

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

League Commission Unable To Decide Who Violated Truce

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Shanghai.—According to the Rengo Agency, which fact is confirmed by other sources, Japanese losses in Woosung area up to the midnight on Saturday are three killed and 13 wounded.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENT STATE IN MANCHURIA

New Developments In Sino-Japanese Dispute

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Tokio.— 'Spectacular developments" in Sino-Japanese dispute including the establishment of an Independent State in Manchuria are anticipated shortly according to a Rengo Agency report from Changchun which says that the Chinese leaders in Manchuria are assembling in Mukden for the purpose of finally settling details of the Manchurian State. In this connection, Hsihsia, Governor of Kirin province, has already left for Mukden while the War Lord Machanshan is leaving Harbin for Mukden on Tuesday.—Reuter.

JAPANESE MASSING FOR OFFENSIVE

Breach Of Promise To Consular Authorities

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Shanghai.—Despite their promises to the Consular authorities, the Japanese have unloaded reinforcements on the International Settlement, including tanks, howitzers and light and heavy artillery and cavalry. They are using three Japanese wharves in Yangtsepoo, Shanghai's northeast area.

The Japanese have brought up seven transport vessels in turn and landed 12,000 men. It is reported that further transport vessels are coming up the river and will be unloading to-morrow further 10,000 men.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ON THE OFFENSIVE

League Shanghai Commission's Report

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Geneva.—An Open State of war exists, declares the second report from the League Shanghai Commission signed by Count Ciano, Sgr. Mussolini's son-in-law. The report adds that the offensive is entirely in the hands of the Japanese whose declared object is to drive all Chinese troops a considerable distance from Shanghai.

The Japanese Consul has admitted that the Japanese have committed excesses in Hong Kew but says that the condition has improved and numerous undesirable Japanese have been deported to Japan. The report adds that it is impossible to determine which side has violated the Truce.—Reuter.

OUTRAGE ON ENGLISH SCHOOLMASTER

Beaten By Japanese Reservists

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Shanghai. — English schoolmaster G. H. Parkes was badly beaten at Hong Kew by a gang of fifty Japanese Reservists who tore up Mr. Parke's special passes one of which bore the seal of Admiral Shiozawa.

Timely arrival of Japanese officer prevented further outrage.—Reuter

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Active Support To Govt.

"WEEK'S INTERESTING FEATURE"

Presidency Situation As Officials See

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes.

The situation in Bombay City and the motussil continues quiet, with few demonstrations and very little Congress activity generally.

An interesting feature of the week has been the active support that is being given to Government in several districts. For example, the village panchayats at Mahudha in Kaira district passed a resolution to hoist the Union Jack at their cost on the panchayats building, while a meeting of the landlords and ryots of the villages constituting the southern parts of the Mahad taluka in Kolaba district passed a resolution of co-operation with Government and their appreciation of the measures adopted by Government to check the Civil Disobedience movement. At Shirala in Satara district a similar meeting was held.

JALALPUR'S "RECORD".

In Surat a very definite change of feeling is noticeable throughout the district. The School Board at Bulsar has rescinded its resolution declaring hartals passed earlier in the year, while the authority of the patels which had been seriously undermined during the last Civil Disobedience movement, has been fully restored. Here, as elsewhere, land revenue is coming in satisfactorily. Jalalpore has created a record by collecting the first instalment of Rs. 2,17,000 in eight days and the second instalment is being paid up at the rate of Rs. 57,000 a day. Similarly advance collections have been paid at Olpad, Bulsar and Pardi.

Several District Magistrates report that agitators are being sent from outside their districts owing to lack of interest in the districts themselves.

USE OF LIGHT CANES.

In one or two places it has been necessary for the police to disperse meetings by using light canes. At Ahmednagar it was observed that three persons, evidently under instructions, immediately fell to the ground when the police charged and were removed by stretcher bearers who were waiting in readiness. Obviously this was been for propaganda purposes. At Dohad the self-styled dictator of Panch Mahals, who is the wife of a carpenter, was arrested a procession dispersed by the police with canes. About ten persons were hit. A few trifling cases of toddy tree cutting and forest Satyagraha have been reported from Belgaum.

FIFTH TEST MATCH

Australia Wins By Innings & 72 Runs

TWO NOTABLE RECORDS

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Melbourne.—In the Fifth Test Match between South Africa and Australia, Australia won by an innings and 72 runs.

SCORES:—South Africa 36 and 45. Australia 153.—Reuter.

Australia has established a record in the modern Test Matches of finishing the match in little more than one day's actual play, for after rain had delayed the start to-day until 2.15 p.m., South Africans were dismissed in 90 minutes.

Another record is that of South Africa being dismissed twice for 81 and Australia winning after scoring only 153.

The match is a personal triumph for Ironmonger, who captured 6 wickets, conceding 18 runs being considerably assisted by a soft pitch. Three South African wickets had fallen at 30, and four batsmen were out for a duck today, Curnow being the top-scorer with 16.

Following are the scores:—

SOUTH AFRICA (2ND INNINGS).

Curnow c Fingleton, b Ironmonger	16
Bell c McCabe, b Oreilly	6
Mitchell c Oldfield, b Ironmonger	4
Cameron c McCabe, b Oreilly	0
Morkel c Rigg, b Ironmonger	0
Taylor c Bradman, b Ironmonger	2
Viljoen c Oldfield, b Oreilly	0
McMillan c Oldfield, b Ironmonger	0
Vincent (not out)	3
Quinn c Fingleton, b Ironmonger	5
Extras	4
Total	45

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Nash 7 overs, 4 maidens, 4 runs, 1 wicket; Ironmonger 15.3 overs, 7 maidens, 18 runs, 6 wickets; Oreilly 9 overs, 5 maidens, 19 runs 3 wickets.—Reuter.

F. A. CUP

Draw For Sixth Round

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The following is the draw for the sixth round of the Football Association Cup to be played on the 27th February:—

Liverpool vs. Sheffield Wednesday or Chelsea.

Bury vs. Manchester City.

Huddersfield vs. Arsenal.

Newcastle vs. Watford.—Reuter's Special.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

VICTORIA CLUB CALL-OVER.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The following is the Victoria Club call-over on Lincolnshire:—

13|1 Diolite offered 14|1 taken.
100|7 Jericho offered 100|8 taken.
100|7 Zanoff offered.
12|1 Go Easy offered 20|1 taken.
18|1 Old Riley.
20|1 Knight Vale.
25|1 Anthurium and Santillo offered.
35|1 Dooley offered 28|1 taken.
33|1 Eyes Front offered.

GRAND NATIONAL CALL-OVER

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The following is the call-over on the Grand National:—

100|9 Grakle offered 100|8 taken.
100|9 Gregalach and Sir Lindsay.
100|7 Drintyre and Heartbreak Hill.
100|6 Remus.
25|1 Vinicole and Hank.
33|1 Dusty Foot offered.

RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

General Council Meeting Postponed

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

The General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has from Madras under date to-day:—

The meeting of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation is postponed in view of Government's telegram that the final report of the Court of Enquiry has not yet been received and that Government will send copies as soon as they can possibly do so. The affiliated unions are advised to be in readiness to send representatives to the General Council meeting at a week's notice.—A.P.

LAW MEMBER HECKLED IN THE ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1.)

ment call itself strong which could not keep its own household under control. What punishment had been awarded to the offending officers? None. Such a Government deserved no financial help.

SUPPORT FOR BILL.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury said that the Bill was a sound, simple and reasonable proposition put European and Indian capitalists who had been dodging income tax collectors had conspired to oppose the Bill. He held it unpatriotic for people to send capital abroad and accentuate unemployment in India. He congratulated the Finance Member on his splendid tenacity in carrying on his work in spite of European opposition. The Bill, he maintained, was in the general interest of the public.

A Member: Why are you remaining neutral?

Mr. Chaudhury: Unfortunately, by the tyranny of the majority, my Party has decided to oppose the Bill. So I remain neutral.

"LET GOVT. PERSUADE US."

Sir Abdur Rahim, the Leader of the Independents, said that he approved of the principle of the Bill and in ordinary circumstances, would have been perfectly willing to give full support though there was the question for consideration whether it would be advisable for them to handicap their own nationals doing business abroad. He opposed the Bill now because it would add largely to the taxes without the Government persuading them that there was a necessity for increased taxation.

"BLESSED BY NONE."

Mr. C. C. Biswas said that opinions received on the Bill after circulation showed that practically none blessed the Bill. He feared that Indian insurance companies would suffer more than even European interests.

Sir George Schuster assured the House that the Bill was not a measure brought forward in a rush, but that since taking over his office, he had been considering the question of removing a defect in the law. He spoke for an hour and told the House that this would be the last the House would hear of it, and he would like to place on record his full answer to the points raised in the debate. His objects, in introducing the Bill were two-fold, firstly, to remove unnatural inducement to the movement of capital from this country and, secondly, to produce revenue. Referring to the former object, he said that 99 per cent. of the arguments used in debates in all Parliaments of the world, in stating that there was no desire to evade the income tax, were nonsense. "We all know that the charge of the income-tax, especially where it is becoming heavy, is a most powerful operative factor in determining the way in which business is done, and the form in which money is invested. When people can save the income-tax by sending money abroad that is a most powerful inducement to send money out of the country."

"ADDITIONAL MARGIN OF SAFETY."

As regards revenue, he admitted that the Government's Finance Bill was a self-contained measure, and did not include the revenue from this score, but this Bill was before the House even before the Finance Bill came. In any case, any Finance Member would, in these days, welcome the little additional margin of safety which the sum of about fifty lakhs of extra revenue in the first year from this Bill might give him. He, at the same time, assured the House that if supplies exceeded his needs, he would use them for lowering the taxation in the directions which weighed heavily against the prosperity of the country. The Finance Member said that Mr. Rangachariar's argument of the refusal of supplies was ineffective as proceeds from this Bill, in any case, would not be available next year.

"We are considering something which does not concern supplies next year. We are considering a principle when the House really cannot reject without deliberately neglecting what are the true interests of India," stated the Finance Member, and, continuing, said that Mr. Mody had himself admitted that some people had opened mills in Indian States because of the lighter taxation there.

Mr. Mody: I referred to the municipal taxation.

Sir George Schuster: Even if that were so, my point is proved that it is the question of evading higher taxation that operates in favour of investment abroad.

As regards the question that evasions of the law could not be checked, Sir George Schuster said: That argument would operate against any taxation measure, and if the Indian Legislative Assembly takes that view, it is hardly doing justice to the people of India.

RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENTS URGED.

Referring next to the argument of Mr. Chetty, that he approved of the principle of the Bill, provided the condition was observed that reciprocal arrangements were entered into with all countries of the world for relief from double taxation, Sir George Schuster said that the fact of the matter was that the United Kingdom had reciprocal arrangements only with the Dominions and no foreign countries. "If we are to wait for this measure till we have entered into arrangements with all countries of the world, we will have to wait till doomsday. My main objective is to get at the investment of funds in foreign securities. I can name numerous sterling securities and other foreign securities on which income-tax is not deducted at the source of taxation, so that the argument of double taxation is grossly exaggerated."

Sir George Schuster next dealt with the question of discrimination. He admitted that under the existing law in England a sleeping partner was taxed only on the income received by him from abroad, and that in this matter the provisions in this bill were somewhat stricter, but that was the question to be debated by the Select Committee. Sir George Schuster next said that it would be far better than Indians should do business in India than in Kenya, China or elsewhere.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: Provided they can do the same business in India.

Sir George Schuster: There are ample opportunities for business in India. In fact, India is suffering from lack of enterprise and capital to develop its resources.

REACTION ON INDIAN STATES.

The Finance Member assured the House that the Select Committee could easily protect the legitimate interests of insurance companies, as was done in England, and also take note of the point of view of immunity to agricultural incomes from the income-tax. As regards the general reaction of this measure on Indian States, the Select Committee would have to deal with the whole question of resident and define residence for income-tax purposes. One Member had said that he would support the Bill provided pensions and salaries of officials paid abroad were taxed. This was irrelevant to the present Bill.

As regards the question of domicile and discrimination he admitted that the position of those residing in India, though not domiciled, was different from that in England, of those who came in the same category, and he complimented the public-spirited manner in which the European group had approached the question. His answer to Sir Cowasji Jehangir was that the Select Committee could make changes here, and if it so wished it could order the re-circulation of the Bill. "The measure is of such importance that it ought not to be killed right now, and ought to receive the fullest possible consideration from the whole country.

PROUD OF DOING HIS DUTY.

The motion for a Select Committee merely involves the approval of the principle, and that, most of those who oppose it have told us they approve of. Is there a single member of this House who can put his hand on his heart and say that the present position of the law under which any person can send money abroad and evade taxation, is satisfactory? The House will therefore be absolutely wrong if it rejects this Bill. You may ask, why we pursue it inspite of the opposition of Provincial Governments and our friends of the European Group. The answer is simple. It is because we feel that it is right. I cannot reconcile it to my conscience not to take the opportunity to alter the present state of law, which I am convinced is doing great harm to India. (Hear, hear). If that principle is not accepted, this House will be taking the responsibility. Speaking for myself, I will be relieved of heavy work in connection with this Bill and I should be a great deal the loser of my own money during my periods of office if the Bill is passed but what I value more is my pride of doing my duty to this House and my respect for this House." (Applause).

The House divided on the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee and the European and Indian parties joined hand in defeating the motion by 47 votes to 41.

Six members remained neutral. The House then rose for lunch.

After lunch, Sir George Rainy presented the Select Committee's Report on the Bill to protect the wire and wire-nails industry. At the request of the Leader of the House, the Assembly agreed to receive the reports of the Select Committe on Bamboo Paper Industry and Sugar by the 17th and 22nd of February respectively.

PARTNERSHIP BILL.

Sir Lancelot Graham moving for consideration of the Partnership Bill, expressed gratification at the very few amendments to the Bill. He specially mentioned the Clause regarding the definition of Clause 19 and also the Clause dealing with the position of minors in regard to the benefit of partnership. Concluding Sir Lancelot emphasised the non-controversial character of the measure, which would effect vital improvements in a very important branch of Law.

Mr. Harollas Sarda occupied considerable time in stressing the salient points of his note of dissent. He remarked that the provisions contained in Chapter Seven should be very cautiously and gradually applied to India. Clause 66, he feared, might prove a serious clog on business in small towns and villages and suggested that firms with a capital of less than a thousand rupees should be exempted. He thought that no case had been made out for Chapter Seven dealing with compulsory registration of partnership.

Mr. Heathcote denied that Chapter Seven had been incorporated to meet the claims of the British mercantile community. What was desired was that registration should be made compulsory as in England, and that a Hindu undivided family should be made to register. Promotors of smaller companies found it a great handicap. He did not agree with Mr. Sarda that the present law was adequate for a third party to ascertain as to whom he was going to deal with.

Mr. Rangachariar congratulated Sir Lancelot Graham for bringing a measure which was long overdue, and was urgently necessary. Much of the criticism on Chapter Seven was due to misapprehension.

Mr. S. C. Sen pointed out that criticism regarding the liability of a Hindu joint family entering into a partnership with a third party was not raised in the Select Committee. He did not see any hardship regarding the registration of a partnership.

CREATING PANIC AMONG BUSINESSMEN.

Mr. S. C. Jog thought that the Bill would create panic and confusion among small business men who largely lived in small towns and villages.

Sir B. L. Mitter entered into lengthy explanations of the provisions of the Bill, answering criticisms especially regarding compulsory registration and the liability of partners. It was for the protection of an honest third party and honest partner and co-partner themselves that the provisions of section 63 were necessary.

LAW MEMBER HECKLED.

The Law Member was considerably heckled by lawyer members like Messrs. Chetty and Rangachariar and Sir Abdur Rahim regarding the exact position, and the more the Law Members answers, the more became the interrogatories, until at one stage the President remarked, "The Bill is not properly understood by the House."

Sir B. L. Mitter complained that the members had not read the Bill. He considered Mr. Sarda's objections as puerile a word which he later unresetvedly withdrew.

Further debate was postponed and the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow when unofficial resolutions will be considered.—A.P.

KASHMIR SITUATION.

DEMAND FOR SUPPRESSION OF LAWLESSNESS.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 15.

Last evening a large public meeting of Hindus and Sikhs expressed "horror and indignation at the Muslim atrocities in Kashmir and Jammu" and asked the Maharaja to take vigorous measures to suppress lawlessness, and the Government of India to give really effective help in the task of suppression.

The meeting also inaugurated a Relief Fund and appointed a Collection Committee.—A.P.

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JANUARY CONTENTS.

The January Number contains the following original articles: Mandates at the Round Table Conference by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H.; The Cycle of Change by Sir J. C. Bose, F.R.S.; The Round Table Conference and After by Sir Albion Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Women on the Legislatures in the New India by Radhabhai Subbarayan, A pen sketch of Gandhi by Miss N. E. Beggs, B.A. (Oxon); The British General Election by Mr. H. S. L. Polak; The Japanese Population Problem by Sir Frank Noyce, K.T., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S; The Power of the Purse by Prof. Haricharan Mukerji, M.A.; "Crucified on a Cross of Gold" by Sir Alexander Cardew; The Gaekwar of Baroda; Congress and the Round Table Conference by Mr. Richard B. Gregg; Rejection of the Finance Bill by Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar; Vaswiatta and Upagupta; A Story by Mr. Ganga Charan Lal; Dangerous Moments in My Life by Mr. Harold Lloyd; Women in Ceylon Politics by Mr. Perry de Lanerolle, etc.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS

AMONG articles in the February Number are: Reality and Appearance by Sir Oliver Lodge; Designs of Flowers Unnamed: A Poem by Mr. Gurudas Roy; Whither Away Again? by Dr. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary; The Disarmament Conference by Mr. Sydney W. Pascall; The Spanish Republic and Its Future by Mr. Hrishikesh Roy, M.A.; All Over Again by Juliette Vellier-Duray; India and World Opinion by Dr. Lanka Sundaram; A Fireside Reverie by Mr. Glyn Barlow, The Return and the Arrest; The Lindsay Commission Report by Dr. I. S. Peter, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond); Current Poetry; and The Ceylon National Congress by Mr. Everard H. Mirando.

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DECLINE OF BRITISH TRADE IN PERSIA

Consular Report Gives Gloomy Accounts—Japanese And Italian Imports Beat Britain And India

The following extracts are taken from the latest authoritative Consular Report of Teheran, published in London:—

"The first question to ask, in studying the possibilities of increased United Kingdom trade, is whether the import trade as a whole is likely to contract or expand. The intention of the Persian Government at any rate is definitely in favour of contraction. The country is to become more self supporting and trade must be made to balance at all costs. Local production, therefore, must be developed; imports must be restricted and those that are authorised can only be allowed in against an equivalent export of Persian produce. All authorised Persian imports are limited to a quota and the system is fraught with so many restrictions and formalities of all sorts that it is doubtful at the moment whether the quotas for the current year at least will be entirely taken up.

"The quotas for cotton piecegoods for the "economic year," ending June 22, 1932, if calculated on a gold basis, are very much the same as the imports of 1929-30, on which they have been based. The intention of the Persian Government, of course, is to reduced the quotas in proportion to the increase in the local production, but it will be sometime yet before the local product is good enough to satisfy local tastes. There is a very pronounced tendency to buy the cheapest article available, through sheer poverty, but the Persian public is gradually learning the pitfalls of a "penny wise pound foolish" habit of mind, while the standard of living is also going up very rapidly a good innings. When conditions improve and there is more money in circulation the foreign supplier of relatively higer-class goods may supply an increasing share of the demand. It should also be borne in mind that the slump both in the price of silver and in the value of Persian exports, including oil, has very much depressed the effective purchasing power of the population as also the very low prices ruling for wheat and barely (which are not normally exported in any quantity) on the local market.

SOVIET COMPETITION

"Soviet Russia enjoys the enormous advantage of her geographical position. Even if stocks are not held in Persia itself they can be transported to the Persian frontier in a very short time, thereby reducing interest charges (varying between 8 per cent, and, say, 24 per cent. according to the standing of the Persian importer) and the danger of those losses on currency fluctuations which have been only too heavily felt of late. But, apart from that, the Soviet Government have established a chain of selling agencies throughout Persia, fed not only from the north but from the south as well (Soviet sailings to the Persian Gulf having been resumed in June, 1928), and, if necessary, from the west via Basrah and Baghdad. These agencies study the requirements of the population with the greatest care, popular foreign lines are immediately copied and even improved upon—the range of Soviet prints, for example, being infinitely more varied and attractive to the Persian consumer than any other.

"The Persian merchant suffers from the Russian competitive methods, but he benefits from the proximity of the U.S.S.R., and there is a strong demand for Soviet cottons, which he (the merchant), is, of course, out to meet. The Soviet concerns also grant him easy terms of credit. But there is another important factor, which is the hold which the Soviet trading organisations exercise over Persian merchants as the result of the principle of barter introduced in Perso-Soviet commercial dealings by the Trade Agreement of October, 1927. Persian merchants shipping exports to the U.S.S.R. against cash and buy from Manchester or elsewhere as heretofore.

"But the Japanese and the Italian imports of goods dyed in the yarn are now larger than those of Great Britain, India having also lost ground, whilst Japan's imports of bleeched materials have advanced rapidly. But the most serious menace to our Persian trade in cotton piecegoods is from the Soviet quarter.

SALES METHODS.

"Apart from the imports from U.S.S.R., which have already been dealt with, there is a good deal of direct importation by the bigger merchants, whom, in the case of the Continent, deal with the manufacturers direct. There are besides a number of commission agents, who book orders for Persian dealers on a 5-6 per cent. basis. Terms of payment are usually a matter of arrangement, and vary from advances of 15 per cent. of the order, balance against documents, to Bs./L. being sent direct to the importer, who remits either telegraphically or at stipulated usance running up to six months after shipment. Quotations are usually c.i.f. per port of entry of f.o.b. port of shipment. The price of the goods will remain the determining factor in Persia for a very long time to come, until the country grows really prosperous, in fact; but local taste is fastidious and needs to be taken into account. Enormous attention is paid to packing, folding, selvedge weavers, tape and labels. There are also seasonal colours,—e. g. large stocks of black and other dark materials are sold just before the mourning month of Muharam.

"Enough has been said to show that the possibilities of an increased United Kingdom trade depend on a number of factors which are largely imponderable, and dependent on the future policy of the Persian Government and on Soviet and Japanese tactics. What can be done at the moment is discussed in the following section.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

"Questions relating to price, attractive designs and make-up have already been discussed. It has paid British suppliers in the past to be conservative in their credit policy, but those who wish to expand their business will find it worth their while to be a little more lenient if they have been fortunate enough to find a reliable importer or commission agent. At the moment conditions are particularly unsatisfactory, owing to the rigid application of the Trade Monopoly Law, and shippers would be well advised, whenever they are not absolutely certain of their Persian clients, to insist on an advance that will cover the costs of reshipment in case of need. It should be remembered at the same time that the Persian importer finds increasing difficulty in financing his business, as he cannot under the present system apply for an import licence without producing a certificate showing that Persian products to an equivalent value have already been shipped, and this certificate will cost him, if he is not an exporter himself, as much as 20 to 30 per cent. of his proposed imports.

"Although conditions are satisfactory, as has just been said, it is very much to be hoped that United Kingdom firms will not despair of the Persian market, abandoning it to its fate until conditions improve, otherwise foreign competitors will step in and the ground lost may never be regained. The spirit of co-operation which is taking hold of Lancashire to-day might stimulate firms interested in the Persian trade to join together with a view to sending out, and perhaps to also maintaining, a representative in Persia at their joint expense—a man whom they could trust with stocks on consignments. Great care would have to be taken in the choice, much patience, initiative and adaptability being required to make a success of the task. There are at the moment very few Manchester firms who make a habit of sending out either a principal or a representative every year. There are certainly many more foreign than United Kingdom travellers to be met in Persia, in spite of the smaller turnover of samples. After a study of the market they will probably find that a reliable agent working on a commission basis would serve their firm's interests best if they do not stay on themselves. The only other point that need not reputed to be as willing as their Continental competitors to reproduce qualities on samples submitted to them unless a fair-sized order is booked forthwith. They appear to be reluctant to depart from well-established lines. If a reproduction is wanted the probability is that it is a good selling article and that repeat orders would follow a successful reproduction.

"The bazaars are full of foreign stocks but Manchester goods are very scarce. At the beginning of July the stock of Soviet piecegoods was reported as about 3,000 bales. U.S.S.R. seems at present to be the principal supplier. French, Italian, Belgian and Japanese products are also abundant, but, lacking the organisation which does so much for the Soviet, it is thought a determined effort could eliminate and replace them by United Kingdom goods.

"Only one or two of the largest merchants deal direct with the manufacturers; otherwise trade is usually done through agents. Before the Government control came into force, Bombay, Baghdad, and Basrah were good suppliers, and stocks in such places would have great effect on unorganised markets as exist in Khuzistan, which would surely absorb some of the stocks close at hand. The Soviet organisations have no difficulty in disposing of all the merchandise they can produce, if not for local consumption then for re-country. Their sales are not only due to cheapness but also because they are available. Soviet methods are, however, unpopular, and there is no doubt that very good business could be done by an agent with large stocks of Manchester goods. The climate of the province is such that cotton goods are very largely used and the market is one that is definitely worth securing.

and avoid mistakes which may have serious consequences. CAFIASPIRIN surpasses by far all the so-called improved Aspirin brands offered to the public, because it is the genuine original "Bayer" Aspirin scientifically associated with Caffeine, the popular heart tonic, offering thereby its special fitness for the requirements of the tropics. It does not affect the heart or kidneys and can be taken with absolute confidence. The BAYER CROSS on the label and tablets is your safeguard. Look for it on the carton which contains the tube of 20 tablets. If you want only one dose, ask for "Bayer's Red Envelope All-India". It contains two "Bayer" Tablets of CAFIASPIRIN and only costs 1 anna. But avoid the dangers of substitutes and imitations by saying distinctly "Bayer's CAFIASPIRIN" not just "Aspirin tablets" or something else

SHAFEE DAUDI'S DEPUTATION TO STUDY FRONTIER SITUATION

Letters Between Foreign Secretary And Chief Commissioner N. W. F. Placed On Assembly Table

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

In the Legislative Assembly, Babu Gayapershad Singh recently asked:—

(a) Is it a fact that the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province, or the Foreign and Political Department of the Government invited two gentlemen to go to that Province under certain conditions and to study the situation there? If so, who are these gentlemen, and how were they selected?

(b) Is it a fact that the All-India Jamait-ul-Ulema, which applied for a deputation to visit the Frontier Province to study the situation there has been refused permission? If so, why?

SIR EVELYN HOWELL'S LETTER.

(c) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a communication from Maulana Ahmed Saied, Secretary, Jamait-ul-Ulema published in the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" dated the 23rd January 1932 in the course of which it is stated that on the day preceding his departure one member of the so-called deputation "received a letter from Sir Evelyn Howell, Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, through a peon at my resident. When he opened that letter and read its contents loudly, he was very much pleased with it as it was an invitation to him to visit the Frontier Province under certain conditions," but the gentleman in question was requested not to proceed until and unless he was allowed to make independent enquiries without any condition, but the gentleman promptly replied that "the only aim of his deputation was to bring about reconciliation between Mussalmans and the Government of the North West Frontier Province, and he did not mind conditions which had been imposed by the Government."

(d) Can a copy of this letter from the Foreign Secretary be placed on the table together with a copy of any report or communication which might have been submitted to Government?

GOVT. REPLY.

Sir Evelyn Howell replying said:

(a) Yes. The invitation was conveyed to Moulvi Shaffee Daudi as the representative whom the Moslem Conference had deputed for this purpose. He was accompanied by Moulvi Mazharuddin.

(b) Moulvi Kifayatullah of the Jamait-ul-Ulema announced his intention of visiting the North West Frontier Province and was informed that his visit was undesirable at that time.

(c) Yes.

(d) I lay on the table a copy of my letter of the 9th of January to Moulvi Shafee Daudi. It was written after discussion with him. No report or communication has been submitted to Government or is expected.

LETTER TO M. SHAFEE DAUDI.

Following is a copy of the letter from Sir Evelyn Howell to Moulvi Shafee Daudi, M.L.A., dated 9th January:—

"My Dear Maulvi:

With reference to our conversation of this morning I enclose a letter of introduction to the Chief Commissioner, I have informed him that you and the other members of your party whose numbers are not likely to exceed three and of whose probable composition I have informed him, will arrive in Peshawar by the 11 o'clock train on Monday, the 11th of January with the object of finding out for the information of the all India Moslem Conference the actual condition of the affairs in the North West Frontier Province. I have also told him that you on behalf of your party have agreed to go straight to Peshawar and to be generally guided by his advice as to your action while in the North West Frontier Province. If there is anything further that I can do for you, I trust that you will let me know and will inform me as soon as possible who the actual members of your party will be. (Sd.) E. B. Howell."

LETTER TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, N. W. F.

Following is copy of letter from the Hon'ble Sir Evelyn Howell to the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph Griffith, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Commissioner, N. W. F. P., Peshwar, dated January 9,

"My Dear Griffith:

This letter will be presented to you by Maulvi Shafee Daudi, Member of the Legislative Assembly and at present Secretary of the All-India Moslem Conference who with one or two other members has been charged by that Conference with the duty of ascertaining the actual condition of affairs in the North West Frontier Province about which some wild and disturbing rumours have been current in the Punjab and Delhi. Maulvi Shafee Daudi and the other members of his party are only concerned to ascertain the facts for the information of the Conference and rely upon you to put them in the way of ascertaining the truth. They have undertaken to go straight to Peshawar and while in the North West Frontier Province to be generally guided as to their actions by your advice.

I may add that Moulvi Shafee Daudi is an old friend of mine and I am sure that you will find such personal relations as you may have with him as agreeable as I have always done.—Sd. E. B. Howell."—A.P.

SKYWRITING AT NIGHT

Success Of British Invention

Skywriting by night is now a practical operation. The sky has been used for luminous advertisements in a series of tests at Hendon, Watford, Portsmouth, Southampton and elsewhere, and in various parts of Germany. The skywriting has been clearly read at a distance of six or seven miles from the projector (writes the Aeronautical correspondent of "The Times") and in one case, where the operator followed the last retreating cloud towards the eastern horizon, the legend cast upon it was read 15 miles away. The system will shortly be in use over London and in other parts of the country.

The images cast by this method may take almost any form. They may be thrown on the sky whole or may appear little by little as though a pencil were writing messages in space. The best done so far has been a word of 16 letters or 16 letters set in two lines, but the size of the sign may now be increased to 24 letters, and there is no reason why a still bigger reflector or two projectors in conjunction should not be used to cast a longer or deeper notice. There is perhaps little danger that the night sky will be made ugly by this sort of advertisement; for it occupies comparatively little space, and the rights in the use of the process are being rigidly controlled by the inventors.

EXPERIMENTS.

The authorities have also been consulted since the conclusion of the experimental stage, and the Admiralty, War Office, and Air Ministry have stated that they have no objection to the use of the device. During the tests arrangements were made to collect evidence from members of the public. At Portsmouth the skywriting was read at places seven miles away from the projector. At Southampton, the effective range was six miles, at Watford 6 1/2 miles, and at Hendon on two particular occasions, the sign was read at Edmonton, 10 miles away, and at Romford, 15 miles distant. These distances may not represent a vast improvement on daylight skywriting, but experience in Germany especially, has shown that there are many more nights suitable for projection than days suitable for skywriting with coloured smoke.

Actually the light cannot be thrown on the sky, but clouds at all sorts of heights and even mist in an otherwise clear sky are sufficient for its purpose. The best conditions are given by high, solid clouds with a clean, regular base. Few starlit nights are so free from mist as to be unsuitable for projection. At Hendon, which is rather liable to mists, one clear night in four provides a layer of mist at about 4,000ft. affording sufficient background for these light images.

The projector used for this purpose is in fact the new search light, referred to recently in its commercial form in "The Times." Just as the searchlight is the first of its kind, so the skywriting projector is the first of its kind, and the only one in the world which gives satisfactory results. Attempts have been made in Germany to produce similar effects with an ordinary searchlight beam projected through an optical stencil. The success of that method may be gauged from the fact that the new British apparatus has been adopted in Germany in preference to it. For skywriting, as for the grid searchlight, the secret lies in the breaking up of a mass of light into 300 separate rays by means of mirrors and in deflecting every ray along such a path that the ultimate light image is built up.

3,000,000,000 CANDLE POWER.

An enormous volume of light is used, amounting to about 3,000,000,000 candle-power and the power of every individual ray is preserved by securing to it parallel walls instead of the cone-shaped walls of the familiar searchlight. The image thrown on the clouds is, therefore, one of great intensity, and casual observers have reported to Major J. C. Savage, who, with his staff at Hendon, invented the apparatus, that the writing is sharp and clear even when seen from brightly lighted streets. People in London and Cologne stated that they noticed the signs even when standing under bright arc lamps.

The searchlight can be made to give any pattern of writing. It has been made to reproduce actual signatures. The setting of the mirror plate has been reduced almost to an automatic process, and while skywriting is being developed as the main line, the growing technique is yielding new advantages for the military searchlight. It is possible now to manipulate the grid pattern so that, having caught an aeroplane within its meshes of light, the big square may contract, turning from grid into chess-board with alternate squares of darkness and light, and opening out again into the wider mesh should the aeroplane attempt to spin out of this closer-woven web.

At a height of 15,000ft. the grid of 25 squares now being used measures a little more than 3,000 ft. along any side. When the grid is contracted to a chess-board, with brightly illuminated alternate squares, the length of a side shrinks to about 1,000ft., a distance which would be covered by the fastest bomber in five seconds. The change from grid to chequer pattern occupies only one second. The light may be traversed or otherwise deflected very rapidly, and if by some fortunate chance an aeroplane escaped from the light, the wider net would be spread again over it almost immediately.

Fruitarianism

The Assistant Secretary, The Bombay Humanitarian League, writes that those interested in the natural hygienic and humane way in diet can obtain "A Popular Guide to Fruitarian Diet and Cookery" by Dr. Josiah Oldfield, Chief Medical Officer to the Lady Margaret Hospital, Bromley, Kent, England and other Vegetarian literature from the Bombay Humanitarian League (alias Jiva Daya Mandali) 149, Shroff Bazar, Shiekh Memon Street, Fort, Bombay 2 for six annas. The books can be sent per man in any part of the city on payment of 4 as. extra or by V. P. P.

The proceeds of the sale will be given to the funds of the above League which is founded for the amelioration of the treatment of animals in India.

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End And Not Mend Ordinances

NEW AMENDMENT "BAD IN LANGUAGE AND CONCEPTION" SAYS EX-ADVOCATE GENERAL

Writing in the "Hindu" of Madras on the wide scope of the New Amendment of the Molestation Ordinance, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, ex-Advocate General says:—

It is possible that the object of the amendment is to dispense with the element which the presence of a customer is required to establish—the actual or attempted dissuasion of some individual. Even where there is at the place no one whom the loiterer might be said to have "dissuaded or attempted to dissuade" the offence of molestation is complete.

The meaning of the word 'loiter' in the section has undergone a change. It has an innocent meaning—linger or travel indolently with pauses. It has the meaning—hang about, which implies a sinister intent in reference to the place which one hangs about. This latter meaning was the true meaning of the word in the Section. It was indicated by the word defined namely "molestation," by the collocation with "intimidation" loitering about the houses of persons and persistently following them from place to place and in the very clause amended, by the words "with a view to cause loss," "knowing that loss is likely to be caused" and "dissuades or attempts to dissuade." The word "loiter" goes naturally with the words "with intent that any person may be deterred thereby"—the sinister intent already in the word 'loiter' being made explicit by these latter words. The change involved in the new words "in such a way or with intent that any person may be deterred thereby" gets rid of intent as an element in the crime. The likelihood of another being deterred is the new element. Not his intent but the possibility of another interpreting his intent rightly or wrongly—and so being deterred will constitute his crime. "Loiter" in its innocent meaning has now become a crime because another misunderstands or may do so. An illustration will make the matter clear.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

A man stands in front of a shop waiting for a friend or a bus. A police man comes along and honestly takes him to be a picketer. So might a customer if he came along at that moment and he might be deterred from entering the shop. It may be his wearing khaddar or a Gandhi cap or something in his pose that gives the impression. As a customer need not be there or deterred in fact, the element involved in the words "that any person may be deterred" is there when the policeman honestly forms that impression of him. Now that the man has stood "in such a way that a person may be deterred thereby," the offence is complete. His intent is not necessary. Nor need he be conscious that he is likely to deter people and cause loss. He may have no intention to dissuade anybody from going into the shop. But he has stood there in such a way that some may thereby be deterred. How can he escape punishment? Not even proof that he was waiting for another to arrive there in order to go in and make a purchase can help on the language of the section. If it is not a question of mere arrest and punishment by a criminal court but "preventive use of minimum force" which might not infrequently amount to thrashing and in rare cases might have the wholly unintended though very regrettable and regretted consequence of death, the police might discover after the use of force that the man had no intent at all to do anything objectionable. But it is a result made inevitable by the Section because no intent or knowledge in his mind is necessary but the wholly external fact of the possibility of a customer being deterred is sufficient.

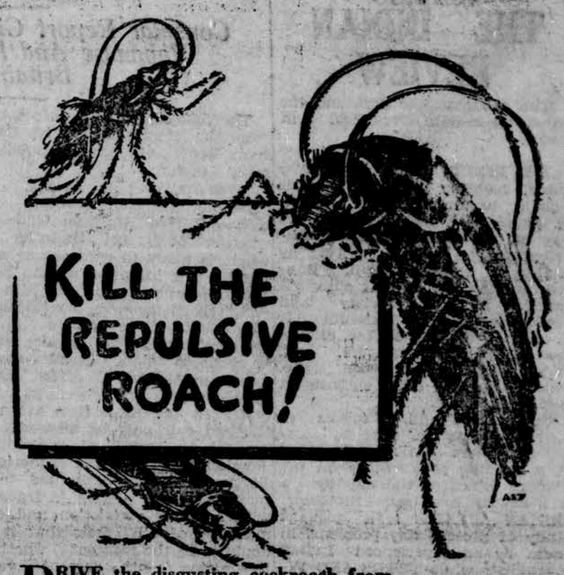
Perhaps it may be said that these are unreasonable illustrations and that no one will apply the Section in such obviously innocent cases. In the first place the words must be made absolutely clear so as to avoid misapplication. Secondly in these critical times and in regard to these Ordinances the tendency is, as experience shows, to stretch words to the full limit of their capacity and not to give them their strict meaning.

THE ENGLISH OF THE AMENDMENT.

May I add a word of comment on the language of the amendment. It seems to me wholly unhappy. "In such a way or with intent that" is curious collocation. "In such a way that a person may be deterred" may not be bad grammar but is delightfully vague. "With intent that a person may be deterred"—does it not mean "should be deterred thereby". The fact is that the presence of intention demands a clause worded one way and the absence of it a clause differently worded and one clause to go with both phrases is as bad in language as in its conception or lack of conception of its content. It may perhaps be too much to expect elegance or even correctness of language in modern Indian legislation.

END AND NOT MEND THE ORDINANCES

My object is not to suggest any amendment. Many minds are busy recasting the Ordinances to minimise their rigour and make them less drastic. They are in their own way usefully occupied. I say nothing against the good intended to be achieved. The small amendments of Ordinances are the enemy of the only desirable reform of their repeal in exactly the same way as small reform is the enemy of great and greatly needed reforms. The amendments that widen the scope of the newly created crimes of "dissuasion or attempt to dissuade" must drag the Government and the people alike into the miry depths of Ordinances with the inevitable demoralisations. This Ordinance No. V. in particular is wholly unsupportable and with the frequent reports of the seizure of khaddar, is the fruitful source of much avoidable misunderstanding as to the good intentions of British Government in regard to India.



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INDO-UNION CONFERENCE

"No Hope Of Amicable Settlement"

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT ADAMANT

(From Our Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 24.

The Round Table Conference commenced under happy circumstances. General Hertzog, the Prime Minister of South Africa, opened the Conference in a felicitous speech and expressed the hope that the results of the Conference would be such as to ensure a closer friendship between the two countries. He referred to the 1927 conference and mentioned the inauguration of the spirit of mutual goodwill and mutual understanding which blessed the negotiations then.

ESTABLISHING NATIONAL RELATIONSHIP.

We welcomed the delegates and concluded "Let us not forget that we are pioneers in the task of cultivating friendship and establishing active national relationships, between South Africa and India, and that here, as everywhere else, the path of the pioneers is strewn with difficulties and dangers of the most unexpected nature. Whatever these may be let us determine not to lose heart, but preserve in our endeavours.

In the absence of Sir Fazl-i-Hussein who did not attend the opening of the Conference owing to his sickness which continued some days after the commencement of the Conference, the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri replied on behalf of the Indian delegation. His effort was brilliant and his oratory made a very good impression on the assembly. He said that they reciprocated sentiments of goodwill and friendship to the full and that they were animated with the same desire to bring about the renewal of goodwill and concord which was established in 1927.

CONSIDERATION OF FRIENDSHIP AND SYMPATHY.

He concluded:—"I am speaking for all my colleagues when I affirm our full intention of giving to you and your special view of our business every consideration of friendship and sympathy. We trust that it will be returned to us in full measure and that even as we expect that you will not forget your specific duties and obligations to your own people even so you will allow us, on this side to bear in mind the duties and obligations of our people in resolving the difficulties of our common task. If consistent with the duties and obligations upon both sides, we constantly bear in mind the word of caution which the Prime Minister has uttered—that our final aim, held in common and laboured for in common, should be the renewal of the concord that has already been established. If we bear this double task in mind I feel that we can go ahead, animated by full hope."

From the speech of the Premier, it was apparent that he was out for the closer friendship with India, but he foresaw the difficulties of the most unexpected nature. Mr. Sastri was determined to fight to protect the Indian interests. His appeal to the conference to bear in mind the obligations and duties that the Indian delegation had towards their own people was a master-stroke, and it won the golden opinion of Indians throughout the Union.

GETTING FIRST HAND INFORMATION

For about four days, the Conference did not come to the serious discussion of the Indian Question as both the parties waited for an 'opening.' These days were utilized by the Indian delegation in conferring with the representatives of the South African Indian community and receiving their statements of grievances. They became equipped with first hand information and entered into the serious business at once.

Conflicting reports have been published in the South African press of the work at the conference table. A Natal correspondent reported the primary success of Indian diplomacy in that they got the conference to resolve to discuss without any fixed agenda. Dr. Malan, it is reported, was deceived and he came to know of his error afterwards, as under this procedure, the Indian delegation could discuss any matter without being bound down by the only discussion of the evision of the Cape town Agreement of 1927.

INDIAN REPATRIATION?

It is also reported that the question of the repatriation of Indians was hotly discussed and Dr. Malan is reported to have said some hard words for the failure of the scheme. He blamed one and all for it. The Indian delegates are reported to have confessed the truth that there was no hope of the increase in the figures of the repatriates in future.

It is also said that some members of the Indian delegation favour the Indian repatriation to British Honduras and other British colonies. It is believed that Mr. Sastri is the advocate of this scheme, but Mrs. Sarojini Naidu does not see eye to eye with him. Another message states that several Indian delegates are reported to have uttered a warning to South Africa and declared of their right to appeal to the League of Nations as a minority question.

CLEAVAGE OF OPINION.

But the stumbling block came on the discussion of the Asiatic Tenure Bill. It is probable that the conference might end in deadlock on this one question only. Dr. Malan and South African delegates persist that the Asiatic Tenue Bill (which provides for the creation segregation areas in townships in which Asiatics may reside and carry on business and precludes the holding of fixed property by them in other areas, etc.) should be translated into law this session. The Indian representatives emphatically demand it to be withdrawn.

It is believed that General Hertzog and General Smuts are most anxious that the Conference shall not break up without anything at all being done and they have asked that some other avenues of agreement must be sought. One of the suggestions, says Mr. A. Barlow, the political correspondent of the local "Rand Daily Mail", is that the conference be postponed for twelve months and that a committee composed of members for both sides be appointed and that india send a trade commissioner to the Union. Even if this is done, it is believed that the Asiatic Tenure Bill will be passed into law, although its clauses may be modified. Besides this, it is more than likely that before long the Indian Government will withdraw her Agent-General from the Union.

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DOCK WORKERS' MEETING

A mass meeting of the dock workers was held under the auspices of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union on Sunday which was attended by a large number of dock workers and addressed by the Union leaders and prominent Trade Union leaders of Bombay. Dr. M. R. Shetty, President of the Union presided at the meeting. The speakers impressed upon the workers the need for strengthening the Union and for collectively bargaining with their employers for elementary rights for getting a minimum living wage. They were also told of the necessity of destroying the present system of exploitation of the capitalist society which was the root cause of all their suffering and misery of the working class.

The need of the hour was the increasing of class consciousness in the working-class and bringing about solidarity of the workers in various trades and professions.

Prominent among the speakers were Mr. Julmiram Choudhary, Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C. Mr. Abdul Majeed, Vice-President of the G.K.U., Miss Maniben Kara of the Municipal Workers' Union and one of the new corporators of the city, Mr. U. G. Puthli, Mr. Charles Mascarenas, editor of "Independent India" and Mr. B. Ganguly of Calcutta.

Bombay Govt. Service Family Pension Fund

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Government Service Family Pension Fund was held in the Town Hall, Bombay, on 16th ultimo, Rao Bahadur Shamrao Dinanath Mankar, presiding. The Chairman in presenting the report on the working of the fund for the year 1930-31 and the statements of accounts said that on the whole the condition of the fund was satisfactory. He also referred to the salient matters specified in the report and observed that the general progress of the fund was apparent from the Actuary's valuation report for the two years ending 31st March 1930. The report disclosed a total surplus in the Widows' Pension Branch of Rs. 6,74,394 and in the Life Assurance Branch of Rs. 44,374, which has enabled the Committee to declare the usual abatements of subscriptions of members of both the Branches of the Fund. The Report and Statements of Accounts were passed.

REVISION OF RULES.

There were several propositions in the Agenda for amendments and additions to the rules. It was resolved to refer them to a Special Committee for consideration and report by 31st July. The Committee is also to consider any other revision of the rules that may be deemed suitable. The Committee is composed of all the members of the present Managing Committee and the movers of the several propositions.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was unanimously passed for the donation given by him for the encouragement of the propaganda scheme, i.e., a scheme for securing fresh subscribers to the Fund. The Chairman then addressed the meeting at length pointing out how some of the propositions, which were to be moved, would if carried out have reduced the resources of the fund and suggesting ways and means by which its stability on a sound basis could be established.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
February 15.
Jalapalaka, Courtney, Moulmein.
Eskbridge, Weatherill, Madras.
Marit, Peterson, Abadan.
Athelviscount, Dowan, Constantia.
Tuscania, Rome, Liverpool.
Clan Morrison, Jones, Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.
February 16.
C|o Singapore, Kendall, Karachi.

LOADING.
February 15.
Steamer Sturnfels for Hamburg.

S.S. Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalapalaka arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Eskbridge:—The G Gabriel steamer Eskbridge arrived in harbour yesterday from Madras with ballast.

S.S. Marit:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Marit arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Athelviscount:—The B S O S D Coy's steamer Athelviscount arrived in harbour yesterday from Constantia with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S.S. Tuscania:—The G T Coy's steamer Tuscania arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 149 passengers.

S.S. Clan Morrison:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Morrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Singapore:—The K N Co's steamer City of Singapore will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, February 15.
2 Viceroy of India, 19039, London, 20|2 M M & Co.
4 City of Singapore, 4169, Karachi, 15-2, K Nixon & Co.
9 Elysia 4211 Okha, 20-2 Grahams' Trading Co.
14 Benares 3509, Hamburg, 15-2 L. Edwards, Ltd.
15 City of Hongkong, 6048, Karachi, 13-2, K Nixon & Co.
17 Eskbridge 2708, Porto di Vechhio, N F G Gabriel.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Gairsoppa, 3227, Calcutta, 20-2, M M & Co.
2 Jalapalaka 2630, Rangoon, 21|2, Scindia S N Co.
3 Bamora 1378, P Gulf, 17|2, M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2053, Busrah 19|2, M M & Co.
5 Tasmania Maru 2523, Kobe 20|2, L Edwards.
8 Mirzapore 4135, Kobe, 16|2, M M & Co.
10|11 Borneo Maru, 4264, Japan, 19|2, O. S. Kaisha.
14 Marly 656, Karachi, 16|2, S Hassum & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Gamaria, 3232, Calcutta, 17|2, M M & Co.
B Maur 649, Bangkok, N F F F Campbell & Co.
M Indira 278, Karachi, 15|2, Malabar Steamship.
P Khosrou 2492, Red Sea 16|2, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED FROM LONDON

Maloja, 19-2 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi, 26-2, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Mundra 17-2, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Lancashire 23-2, K N Co.
City of Venice, 23-2, K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Trantenfels, 17-2, L Edward Ltd.
Neuenfels, 27-2, L Edward Ltd.
FROM OSLO
Tugela, 20-2, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Lyon 16-2, F F Campbell Co.
City of Havre, 26|2, F.F. Campbell Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN
Genoa Maru 16|2, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 18-2, N Y Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 29-2 N Y Knisha.
Allpore, 23-2, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 22-3, P & S N Co.
Shingo Maru, 17-2, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 23-2, O S Kaisha.
Pilsna, 4-2, L T Co.
FROM BRISBANE.
Narkunda 5|2, P & O S N Co.
FROM [illegible]
Karagola 27|2, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India 20-2, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
C|o Hongkong, 13-2, K N Co.
Elysia, 20-2, G T Co.
Tasmania, NF, G T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Mirzapore, 17-2, P & O S N Co.
Borneo Maru 19|2, O S Karachi.
FOR NEW YORK.
C|o. Lyon NF, F F Campbell & Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Bamora, 17-2, M M & Co.
Vasna 19/2 M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sirsa 8|2, M M & Co.
Gamoria, N. F. M. M. and Co.
Gairsoppa, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalapalaka 21|2, S S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Akbar, NF, T M Co.
Alavi NF, T M Co.
Rahmani, NF, T M Co.
Khosrou NF, T M Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, NF, F F Campbell Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya, NF, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
C|o Hongkong, K N Co.
Elysia, G. T. Co.
Tascania, G T Co.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS
Mirzapore P & O S N Co
Borneo Maru O. S. Kaisha.
FOR NEW YORK.
C|o. Lyon, F F Campbell Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sirsa, M M & Co.
Gamaria M. M. and Co.
Gairsoppa, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalapalaka, S S N Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya, M M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Sophie Marie, 12-2-32.
S S Jalaveera, 12-2-32.

S.S. Clan Morrison	12|2.
S.S. Arabia	12|2.
S.S. Maur	13|2.
S.S. Vita	13|2.
S.S. Irrawadi	13|2.
S.S. Chitral (boats)	13|2.
S.S. Elysia	15|2.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, February 15.

S.S. Tallise; Agents: L Edwards Ltd, from Hamburg:—275 bundles wire netting, 15 cases batteries, 50 cases spirits, 155 cases salt cake, 162 cases plywood, 106 cases tinware, 28 cases machinery, 30 cases chains, 166 cases paper, 50 cases steves, 624 cases sulphite wood pulp, 247 cases hinges, 50 drums whale oil, 888 pieces aspen wood 100 bundles copper sheets, 963 bundles Y M and squares, 42 drums M A foil, 4139 plates spelter 460 casks chemicals.

From Bremen:—535 bags baryte, 122 cases hinges, 362 cases glassware, 164 cases nails, 25 cases bolts and nuts, 50 cases steel sheets.

From Rotterdam:—880 casks chemicals, 50 cases tonnic powder, 20 cases farina, 62 cases schanlapps, 280 cases soda ash, 437 tins paint, 30 drums varnish, 1220 drums dyes dry, 561 drums dyes paste, 625 cases vegetables products, 685 cases beer, 50 cases starch, 100 cases caraway seed, 250 cases dextrine, 115 cases cheese, 215 cases red lead, 402 cases art. silk yarn, 1070 bundles tubes.

From Antwerp:—556 bags starch, 400 bags vegetable products, 100 cases iron washers, 475 rolls wire, 290 cases whiting, 102 cases glassware, 228 cases chocolate, 369 casks chemicals, 60 drums A colour, 518 bundles steel hoops, 365 bundles steel bars, 122 bundles bolts and nuts.

From Port Said:—125 bales cotton raw.

S.S. Barpeta; Agents: M M & Co, from Bahrein:—2 tin gold. 2 tin gold coins, 10 nongs empty drums.

From Busrah:—241 bags mash.

From Mohmarah:—105 bags kins, 104 bags raisin.

From Bushire:—32 bundles raisin, 111 bags al. kernals.

From B'Abbas;—31 bundles carpets, 198 bags raisin, 31 bags rose buds, 83 bags pistas.

From Muscat:—1 case sheesi, 93 bags dates, 67 crats pomegranates.

From Gwadar:—53 cases dry fish.

From Karachi:—40 thellas fish manure, 10 cases dry prandus.

From Verawal:—19 bales cotton.

S.S. Kohinoor; Agents: T M & Co, from Moulmein:—10422 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—3552 bags rice, 776 nos. empty drums, 24 chests rubber, 30 bales senna bones, 150 bags coriid husk.

From Cochin:—36 cases crepe rolling.

From Ponani:—450 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—36 bales tyres, 165 chests tea, 138 jottas coir rope, 16 jottas coir yarn.

S.S. Gairsoppa; Agents: M M & Co, from Rangoon:—4237 bags rice, 15327 pieces teak scantlings, 200 bags beans, 56 bags chola, 25 bags moong, 645 bags betelnuts, 999 bars pig lead, 168 casks match wax, 678 nos. empty drums, 150 cases milk.

From Tuticorin:—75 bags oorid husk, 26 bags senna leaves.

From Cannanore:—452 bags cocoanuts, 20 bundles sandalwood.

From Calicut:—60 chests tea.

From Colombo:—73 casks tallow, 11 cases Lectogen.

S.S. Tasmania Maru; Agents: L Edwards Ltd, from Samarang:—4773 bags sugar.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, February 15.

S.S. Viceroy of India, for London:—20 cases shellac, B P & Hayley Ltd; 2 bales animal skin, H A Aminoff; 25 Hheads chutney, F Nowroji; 33 cases bristles, B P & Hayley Ltd; 3 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co; 50 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate, Ltd; 161 bags coffee and 80 bags pepper, Thos Cook & Sons; 740 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co; 5 bales animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai; 35 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill; 10 cases isinglass, Grindlay & Co; 20 bales animal skin, M Esmail; 16 bales animal skin, A M S P Sompuda; 8 bales animal skin, A K A Rasool.

For Marseilles:—368 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 2055 bags castor seed, Birla Bros.

S.S. Benares, for Antwerp:—43 bales cotton raw, Rall Bros.

For Hamburg.—670 bags linseed cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 800 bags groundnut cakes, H V Oomerbhoy 267 bags joowari, S M Rajgor & Co; 26 cases bristles, D Abraham & Son.

For Rotterdam:—4000 bags groundnut cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Elysia, for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal & Co; 137 bags groundnut seed, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Manchester:—47 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co; 100 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal & Co; 675 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg Co.

S.S. Sturmfels, for Rotterdam:—666 bags groundnut cakes, S K Pusalkar & Co.

For Antwerp:—920 bags linseed cakes, S K Pusalkar & Co.

S.S. City of Hongkong, for Liverpool:—1216 bags myrabollum, Amin & Sons.

S.S. Borneo Maru, for Kobe:—135 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros; 200 bales cotton raw, Bruel & Co.

S.S. Mirzapore, for Kobe:—602 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—18 bags and 15 cases fish monds, R Dhanji & Co; 38 cases shark fins, 15 cases fish monds and 11 bags fish monds, H A Mohmad & Son.

CHITTAGONG, February 12.
(DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION.)

The District Magistrate has prohibited the public under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance from entering the area of jail vicinity marked by red flags. Accordingly the Settlement and Land Registration offices have been closed until further orders. It is believed that these arrangements have been made in view of Armoury Raid case judgment expected to be delivered next week.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 15.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 57/4
4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 84
4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 63/4
4 1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 93/6
4 1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs 70
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs 81/8
5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 92/12
5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs 31/12
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs 96/12
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98/8
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 93/4
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/1
6 1|2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 101/6
6 1|2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 101-6.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 60
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 59/8
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 59
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 72/8
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 92/8
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 92/8
Tone of Market:—Very Firm.

Tone of London Silver.—Idle and Featureless.

NEW YORK COTTON

STRONG ON ACTIVE BUYING

New York, Feb. 13.

The New York cotton futures market was active and strong on active buying stimulated by strength of Wall Street and active covering by shorts. Prices opened at rise of 17 points but reacted 5 points from the opening level on scattered long liquidation. At the decline there was heavy buying which in conjunction with short covering again advanced prices and the market closed at a net rise of 12 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices rose 15 points at 6.85c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also firm and closed at a rise of 13 points with spot cotton prices 14 points higher at 6.70c.

Emergency Banking measure proposed to be enacted early by the U.S.A. Congress is acting as a stimulant inducing fresh speculative buying and heavy short covering. The demand is supplied by Co-operative Associations and Southern holders. The general sentiment is bullish and weather reports are not satisfactory. Thus there seems to be enough room for a constructive stand. However it will take some weeks before money goes into circulation. This new anti-deflationey measure is a natural outcome of high tariff Walls raised by European countries and of devaluated currencies. America cannot pass unheart by the measures adopted by several Europeans countries and with a view to defeat the aims and objects and save from the adverse effect, the United States of America are preparing for necessary changes in the Banking system. There is so far no move for the early meeting of the international economic conference and unless confidence is restored and troubled financial situation in Europe, we do not think turning point definitely reached. Actions and reactions always follow but if one were to look back he will find that expansion takes a longer time. In 1929 with a view to check rampant speculation in Wall-Street, several measures were adopted and the Bank rate was raised to 20 per cent. Now it is the time to check depression but we refuse to believe that time is propitious for mounting prices of commodities and expanding speculation. This does not mean that we favour short sales but prefer to buy on good set-backs.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

"Market ruled steady in the early part of the week, but eased under a little more Southern selling and liquidation owing to weakness of the Stock Exchange Market and declines in the other Commodities. Trade continued to buy on scale down limits, but old long account appeared to become discouraged however offerings were absorbed on comparatively moderate declines. At the same time, in view of the uncertainties in the Far Eastern situation, the coming prospects of the crop and the general trade outlook, there has been a tendency to await developments. Farm work has made an average progress in the past week in the South-Eastern sections of the Cotton belt, but it is generally later than normal in all sections. Market rallied briskly this morning stimulated by the proposed early enactment of the Emergency Banking measure by the Congress permitting the temporary issuance by the U. S. Federal Reserve Bank of the system of bond-secured currency as an anti-deflationey measure."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 6.97 (11.53 a.m.)
Lowest 6.89 (10.35 a.m.)

Messrs. Dremnan & Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

Chief buyers were Shorts buying to cover and fresh speculative buying in sympathy with strength of Stock Exchange due to anticipated legislation.

Heaviest sellers were Co-operative Association and Southern holders.

Think advance may proceed somewhat further but we continue to favour selling on bulges.

The following cable has been received from the "Garside Cotton Service, New York":—

"We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in January at 570,000 bales. The average daily consumption per working day during the month just indicated was 16,900 bales."

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY AND MANCHESTER BOUGHT

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at a rise of 1 point. There was heavy buying from Bombay and Manchester which with trade calling hardened prices during the small session of Saturday. There was utter absence of offerings and prices kept on hardening till the close when near months recorded a rise of 11 points while distant deliveries were 10 points above previous closing prices. American Middling spot cotton prices were raised 13 points at 5.72d.

East Indian cotton futures fully respond the firm tone in American cotton and closed at a rise of 10 points. Egyptians were inactive and closed at a rise of 2 to 6 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed irregular. Sakel March delivery declined 7 points at 13.52 while upper February option gained 5 points at 11.09.

It is said that the "more loom question" which resulted in a strike of weavers in Burnley Mills is practically settled. A solution has been found out that in the case of plain cloth there will be more work but for other styles the question is not pressed. German spinners are complaining against the competitive advantage which the British spinners have gained in German Yarn market through devaluation of the pound. This means that Germany will be forced to adopt new measures to save its own textile industry.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. — While occasional setbacks inevitable believe turning point definitely reached.

Liverpool. — American Finance Bill enables Federal Reserve render greater assistance to small banks also allows further increase in not issue if required which will offset hoarding and liberate gold for export to meet probable French demands. Our long view continues bullish all commodities.

Messrs. Langley & Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

"Advanced on moderate speculative and Trade buying with little offering. Southern basis keeps Firm."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Liverpool market was steady on general buying, Continental and Bombay buying.

From information received we are of opinion that more looms question is about to be settled.

Prospect of early passage of the legislation designed to check slump is stimulating general buying. Sellers are unaggressive.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 15

	Bales.
Khandesh	671
Central India	240
Central India	503
Barsi/Nuger	240
Berar	1,210
Central Provinces	247
Dholleras	2,471
Rajputana	176
Sind-Punjab	1,477
Compta-Dharwar	108
Western-Northerns	2
Egyptians	2,704
Cotton	9,899
	Cwts.
Wheat	18,395
Linseed	2,703
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	141
Gingellyseeds	3,498
Groundnuts	24,852
Castorseeds	10,216
Rice	30,170
Myrabollams	5,919
Cottonseeds	4,898
Gram	2,051
Joowar	2,210
Barley	35
Bajree	1,006
Gram	2,051
	Tons.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb. 15

	Sup.	Fine	F. G.	Good
M. G. Bengal				
U. P.	209	204	199	195
M. G. Rajputana	209	204	199	195
M. G. Punjab	207	202	197	193
M. G. Oomra				
No. 3	222	218	214	...
M. G. Oomra				
No. 1	234	230	226	...
M. G. Oomra				
No. 2	227	223	219	...

BOMBAY COTTON

OPTION DEALERS BOUGHT

Bombay, Feb. 15.

In sympathy with strong advices from New York market, prices opened firm at Rs. 227/- for Broach A./M. delivery.

At the opening there was scattered local selling which depressed prices to Rs. 226/8 but heavy buying by option dealers put up prices to Rs. 228/12. There was scarcity of sellers and the demand was satisfied by long liquidation and selling by Commission houses. As soon as the demand was satisfied the market ruled rather quiet and price reacted to Rs. 227/8. At this level there was good resistence and prices steadied at Rs. 228/-. Later on there was renewed buying and the market closed at 3 p. m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	229/8
Oomra March	216/8
Bengal March	194/8
Broach A./M. Tejimandi	Rs. 18.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 15

February	145.30+1.30
May	151.70+2.70
August	156.30+2.50

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Bengal Superfine	205
Bengal Fine	202
Bengal F.G.	198
Sindh-Punjab Fine	202
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	198
Wardha-Hingt Fine	235
Nagpur Savner Fine	235
Yeomal Fine	222
Arvi Fine	222
Ellichpur Fine	222
Amrioti Fine	219
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	219
Mulkapur Fine	215
Khandesi Fine	215
Muthia F.G.	205
Jaina/Sailu F.G.G.S.	210
Burwah Saravad Fine	218
Jijain/Shujaulpur Fine	250
Broach Fine	250
Punjab/American	260
Punjab/American mix	235/45
Jambodia	290
Viraj/Sangli	250
Compta Good	265

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS from 1st Sept. to 11th Feb. 7,05,36
Compared with last season 16,95,93
EXPORTS from 1st Sept. to 11th Feb. .....

	1931	32	1930	31
United Kingdom	9,905	37,84
Continent	69,339	2,35,22
China	1,44,666	1,59,97
Japan	2,61,281	6,37,50
Coast Ports	20,393	7,78
U. S. A.	25	24
Total	5,05,614	10,78,56

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 11th Feb. 1932. 74,61
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 11th Feb. 1932. 3,23,48
Same period last year .. 3,25,20
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 11th Feb. 1932 4,75,52
Same time last year 9,04,54

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept .. 4,40415
Total for the corresponding period last season .. 7,16,06
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 3rd Feb. 3,54,30
Total for the corresponding period last season .. 5,00,07

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb. 15

	1931-32	1930-31
F. F. Bales.		
Receipts to date		
13-2-32	7968000	7015000
Receipts Yesterday		
13/2/32	51000	10000
Exports to date		
13/2/32	5421000	4745000
Stock at Ports		
13/2/32	4844000	4030000
Stock Interior Towns		
13/2/32	2102000	1569000
Stock Liverpool		
12/2/32	834000	1110000
Visible Supply		
13/2/32	9399000	7856000
Quantity in Sight		
13/2/32	12180000	1129100
Quantity out of Sight		
13/2/32	7990000	6521000

SILVER PRICES AT A GLANCE

During the last year silver prices in London show a rise of 5¾d. on those ruling on the first day of January 1931 compared with the 31st December 1931. The year however shows the maximum fluctuation of 9 9/16d. against the minimum of 2 3/32, in the year 1926. Highest, lowest and average prices, together with the fluctuations during the last seven years were as under:—

Highest, 1931, 21 9/16d.; 1930 21 5/8d. 1929, 26 7/16d.; 1928 28 7/8; 1927, 28d.; 1926, 31 13/16d. 1925, 39 7/16d.

Lowest, 1931 12; 1930, 14 7/16; 1929, 21 5/16; 1928, 26 1-16; 1927, 24 3/4; 1926 24 1/8; 1925, 31 1/1

Average 1931 14 19/32; 1930, 17 11/16; 1929, 24 7/16; 1928, 28 3/4; 1927, 28 1/32; 1926, 28 11/16; 1925, 32 1/8

Range 1931, 9 9/16; 1930 7 3/16 1929 5 1/8; 1928 2 13/16; 1927, 3 1/4; 1926, 7 11/16, 1925 2 3/8.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 3|32.
D D 1|6 1|8.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|2 Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Mar.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 15|32 February
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|16. 5 Mar.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 13|32 April.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T. T. 388.
Banks Selling T T 386.
Banks Buying T T 380.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 650.
Banks Buying D D 670.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 138 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 128.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D. D. 98-1|8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 128 1|4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 3|8
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 64-3|8.
GROSS RATE—
New York—London 3.45 inst.
Shanghai—London 1|11 inst.
Japan—London 2|1 13th Inst
London—Paris 87.40 13th
London—Belgium 24.50 inst.
London—Switzerland 17.50 nst.
London—Italy 66.25 13th
London—Berlin 14.49 13th
London—Holland 8.52 13th
Tone of Sterling Exchange Quiet.
Gold £6-0-3 12th inst.; £5 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1| inst.; 19 1|2 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 12th inst.; 19 5|8 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready Closed 12th inst.; 30 3|8 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 3|8 per cent 12th inst.; 5 3|8 per cent 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos per cent 12th inst.; 5 1|2 p 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 pe
Bank of England Rate 6 p
MONEY—
Call 4 1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

INDIAN COTTON FIGU

RECEIPTS INTO BOMB
Bombay, F
Since 1st Sep

In full-pressed Bales 13-2-32.

Khandesh	671
Central India	503
Barsi and Nagar	240
Hyderabad-Ghorani	
Berar	1,210
Central Provinces	247
Total Comras	2,871
Dholera	2,471
N.-W. Provinces	
Rajputana	176
Sind-Punjab	1,477
Broach	
Coompta & Dharwar	108
Westerns-Northerns	2
Cocoanada	3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,500
Persian	272
American	
Egyptian African	2,704
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	64
Total	9,899

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 15
1st Sept. to 12th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales 13-2-32.

		year.
Europe	727	79,269
Japan & China	850	405,947
Coast Ports		20,800
Up-country by Rail		74,610
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		11,017
Total	1,577	591,237

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1932.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India
J12

"Hush-Hush" Methods In Franchise Committee

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE NOT ALLOWED TO DECIDE WHO IS TO GIVE EVIDENCE

Lady Member Protests Against Reactionary Decisions On Women's Vote

"Chronicle" Special

Along with the "crush and rush" policy the Government seem to be following "hush-hush" methods also. There was a keen discussion in the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee a few days ago on the question of summoning of witnesses before the joint session of the central and the provincial Committees early next month when the Lothian Committee visits the City.

Several members are reported to have expressed themselves in favour of appointing a small sub-committee of the Committee to go through the replies of the questionnaire received from the public and names the witnesses Government members took the view that it was for the Reforms Department to decide who should be invited to give evidence before the Joint Committee. The memoranda submitted by the public would be circulated to all members in due course and hence there was no need for a sub-committee to go through the replies received.

CHAIRMAN'S RULING.

After an hour's discussion the Chairman gave his ruling that the matter should entirely be left in the hands of the Reforms Officer and non-official members' suggestions of names of witnesses would be considered by the officer concerned.

The above discussion rose over a member's proposal that Mr M C. Chagla, member of the Nationalist Muslim Party, should be sent a questionnaire and be asked to appear before the Central Committee to give evidence. The Reforms Department held that Mr. Chagla would not find time to appear before the Committee. It turned out that Mr. Chagla was not even addressed at all asking whether he was prepared to reply to the questionnaire and co-operate with the Committee.

The Bombay Committee which has been sitting for four hours every day for the last three weeks has made little progress. Several heads have been discussed and decisions reached overnight are being re-opened next morning.

Mrs. Premchand Maneckji the lady member, joined the Committee only on Saturday, and took an active part in the discussion. The Committee had earlier decided that lady Councillors would be nominated by the elected members of the Council. The women were enfranchised "by virtue of their husbands votes."

LADY MEMBERS' PROTEST.

The Committee reopened the question of qualification of lady voters and decided that wives and widows in urban area were entitled to vote "by virtue of their husbands votes" and in rural parts. Group system was to be followed.

The lady member strongly opposed both the motions stating that women would not accept nomination to the Councils. Every member of the All-India women's organisation and other similar recognised women's institutions should be enfranchised and they should be allowed to elect their own candidates. Her opposition was defeated by a majority of votes.

Among others tentative decision has been reached in favour of special representation for special interests, like commerce zamindars. Sardars and European Association.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Dr. Solankey, the depressed class representative, found a convenient ally in Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, European's Representative, for his claim for separate electorates for his community. But the Committee was equally divided on his motion and the Chairman reserved his casting vote. The question has been postponed.

The Committee decided in favour of a unicameral House of not exceeding 250 members.

Later enquiries made at the Reforms Office show that only a half-dozen replies to the questionnaire have been so far received from the public. Time has been extended till 25th instant for receiving memoranda. More are expected in the course of the next week.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

To Meet On February 22

AGENDA FOR FIRST SESSION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The following communique has been issued:—His Excellency the Viceroy having obtained concurrence of the Prime Minister to the suggestions made by the delegates at the meeting of the Consultative Committee on January 28th has approved the following list of subjects for discussion in the first session of the Consultative Committee which will commence on February 22nd.

1. GENERAL: (1) Fundamental Rights. (2) Supreme Court. (3) Form of treaties or conventions with the States on their entry into Federation. (4) Oath of Allegiance.

2. DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONS: 1. Schedules of Federal, Central and Provincial subjects. 2. Distribution of legislative powers between the Central and Provincial Legislatures. 3 Extradition.

3. CENTRE: 1. Composition and strength of the Federal Legislature. 2. Means of reconciling the Muslim demands for one-third of the total numberof seats in the Federal Legislature with the freedom of States to select their own representatives. 3 Details of procedure to be followed by the legislature when Central as distinct from Federal questions or bills are under consideration. 4. Defence. (a) Detailed arrangements which might be made for fixing for a standard period the normanl defence expenditure. (b) representation of the army department in the Legislature. (5) Financial safeguards. 6. Desirability of a Statutory Railway Board. 7. Railway jurisdiction in the States' territories. 8. Centrally administered areas.

4. General Constitution relations between the Executive Government at the Centre and in the Provinces.

5. PROVINCES: 1 Provincial Constitutions. 2. Excluded area. Further lists will be drawn up as discussions proceed.—A. P.

M. & S. M. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

PROPAGANDA PARTY MEETING AT GOOTY.

(From A Correspondent).

GOOTY, Feb. 12.

The propaganda party of the M. & S.M. Railway Employees' Union paid their second visit to this centre on the 10th inst. and carried on organisation work on the day and the next. As the employees at this centre are under the misapprehension that the administration are opposed to the Union some difficulty was experienced in getting round the workers and especially the clerical staff to attend the meeting.

A well-attended meeting was held last evening near the drivers' running room, with Mr. Narasimhulu Naidu, a worker in the chair.

Mr. Narasimhulu Pantulu (Fitter) from Bezwada deplored the unwarranted fears of the staff and observed that no officer could be antagonistic to the Union, which was a registered body recognised by the administration.

Mr. P.R. Muthukrishnana explained the ideals of the movement and the advantages of being organised in a powerful union especially at such times when they required the utmost protection.

Mr. R.K. Sarma pointed out the iniquity of the wage cuts taking into consideration the financial position of the railway and exhorted the people to swell the memberships of the Union and increase its bargaining power.

LATE SIR A. DUCKHAM

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Death is announced of Sir Aurthur Duckham.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir Arthur Mc Dougall Duckham Ministry of Munitions, member of Air Council and Director-General of Aircraft productions. He has travelled much in connection with engineering schemes.)

BETTER TIMES AHEAD!

Gold To Resume Its Original Standard?

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE POSSIBILITIES

LONDON, Feb. 15.

It is long since City correspondents piped chorus in such nigh tones as they do to-day in reviewing the prospects of the week in key set by recent international developments. Closer analysis of the new American Federal Reserve Bank scheme encourages the the belief that gold will thereby stand chance of resuming the place it should occupy according to original goldstandard tenets. It is believed that gold will also possioly tend to improve world price levels though this theory is at present treated as a conjecture.

Praise is further lavished on the announcement of agreement on the very broad programme of Lausanne Conference for June.

Editorial opinion endorses the words in an interview M. Laval gave in Paris when he said: "We have at last entered right road. There will be no more blundering up and down blind turnings."

The intervening period is likely to be devoted to intensive international negotiations to round off rough edges of problems and the path for this has been cleared by Sir J. Simon's prediction of an early and successful termination of Disarmament Conference.

As an earnest of better times ahead, political correspondents are promising the British taxpayer a shilling off income-tax in the next Budget.—Reuter's Special.

TO RESTORE SILVER PURCHASING POWER

French Invitation To U. S. Senators

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Washington.—A group of senators interested in silver have accepted the invitation of number of French Deputies to form an informal interparliamentary association to study legislation to restore the purchasing power of silver.—Reuter.

Cat As A Rebel Mascot In Burma

RANGOON, Feb. 9.
(BY MAIL)

Galon, tiger, lion, rat—each has had a vogue as rebel mascot and recent searches, particularly in Zigon sub-division, show that the cat also has had its day. The cat tattoo mark has been found in Henzada, Prome, Maubin and Pegu districts. In the books seized from the suspect U. Zawana of Genminmyaung, Zigon area, are many cat designs the incantation may be translated as follow: "On break open houses, unleash (bonds) wonderful (cat) nyaung, nyaung". The last two words are an onomatopoeic rendering of the mewing of a cat.

When the men of the 'Tiger Army' were finally surrounded they fired on the troops intoning all the while an appeal to the Tiger to turn Government bullets into water.—A. P.

AN AGREED PROGRAMME

Sir J. Simon On Lausanne Conference

LONDON, Feb. 14.

"There are many difficulties to be overcome, but the disarmament Conference has made a good start," said Sir John Simon to Reuter on his arrival at Victoria Station from Paris. He thought that the Conference would begin detailed work within a fortnight. Sir John added: "All this is indication that everybody means business, but it would be foolish to imagine that difficulties in reaching effective results are not great." Regarding Reparations, Sir J. Simon expressed considerable satisfaction that Lausanne Conference should start with a programme which is expresed in agreed terms.—Reuter's Special.

Rajkot.—The Kathiawar Horses Exhibition will be held on 14th, 15th and 16th March. The Hockey tournament will also begin in the first fortnight of March.

NURSES MUST NOT MEET STUDENTS

Gagging Order In K. E. M. HOSPITAL?

QUESTION TO BE RAISED IN CORPORATION

The following resolutions will be moved in the Bomoay Municipal Corporation in one of the meetings this month:

Dr. A. G. Viegas will move:—

That the Commissioner be requested to report whether an order has been issued to the Nursing Staff of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital (a) not to talk to students, Resident Medical Staff etc., during the off duty hours, except with the previous permission of the Dean or Matron; and (b) not to meet students or other staff outside the College or Hospital compound without a similar permission; and, if so, to state the circumstances under which such an order came to be issued.

That he be also requested to report whether any nurse or nurses at the said Hospital have been dismissed and if so to state reasons for their dismissal.

TAX ON ELECTRICAL ENERGY.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar, will move:—

"That His Worship the Mayor be requested to inform Government that the Corporation submit their strong protest against the proposed levy of a duty on the consumption of electrical energy as they are of opinion that such a levy in these times of depression and unemployment will hit very hard the poor consumers of electrical energy in the City both for lighting and power purposes."

EIGHT LADIES JAILED

Picketing Sequel At Dhulia

(From A Correspondent).

DHULIA, Feb. 12.

Yesterday five ladies started a procession on the main road with the National Flag and began picketing of foreign cloth shops. They were arrested and sent to the police lock-up.

They were tried by the City Magistrate to-day. Three of them including the / second "Dictator" of the West Khandesh, were convicted under Section 21 of the Emergency Ordinance and sentenced to 6 months' R.I. The remaining two were convicted under Section 144, Cr. P.C. and sentenced to 2 months' R.I.

To-day (Friday) three more ladies started picketing of foreign cloth shops. They were arrested and immediately placed before the Magistrate who convicted them under the Picketing Ordinance and sentenced them to two months' R.I. each.

None of the ladies took any part in the proceedings.

NOTICE SERVED ON 11-YEAR OLD LAD.

SHOLAPUR ARRESTS.

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 13.

A 11-year old lad, who was prosecuted in the City Magistrate's Court for taking out a banned Prabhat Pheri on the 3rd inst. is released and a notice under Section 4 of the said Ordinance is served on him asking him to refrain from taking part in meetings, hartals, pheries and picketing, etc.

NOTICE PERIOD EXTENDED.

An ex-Secretary of the Taluka Congress Committee, Sholapur, was arrested under the New Ordinance on the 8th ultimo, but subsequently released from the Bijapur jail with a notice served on him requiring him to report himself to the police every day. It is understood that a second notice has been recently served on him extending the period of the first notice to 3rd July next.

PHERI ARREST.

One boy was arrested last night for taking out a Sayam Pheri in violation of the restraint order.

ARRESTED AGAIN.

A Pandharpur pleader who was arrested last month under the New Ordinance but who was subsequently released, is now understood to have been re-arrested on Thursday afternoon for failing to report himself to the police as he was required to do so three times a day.

Amazing Control For Calcutta Papers

ORDINANCES MAKE INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM IMPOSSIBLE

Orders Extend To Headlines, Styles Of Display And Types To Be Used

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Indian Journalists' Association was held at the Albert Hall Committee Room on Wednesday, the 10th February to consider the Paper Tariff Bill and the administration of the Ordinances. Moulvi Mujibar Rahaman, the President of the Association presided and there was a large attendance.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM IMPOSSIBLE.

The report of the Ordinance Board appointed by the Executive Council being read, it is hereby resolved that this meeting places on record its opinion that the Press and Emergency Powers Ordinances, particularly their administration, have placed such restrictions on the Press as to make independent and impartial journalism impossible. This meeting invites the attention of the Government and the public to the following among other disabilities imposed on the Press in Bengal:—

(a) News that is allowed to be published in papers of All-India circulation in other provinces is not allowed to be published in Bengal newspapers of similar circulation.

(b) Correct and authenticated news of a particular kind is not allowed to be published, and when so allowed, is mutilated in such a manner as to make the news often misleading.

(c) Display of news of a certain character is not allowed.

(d) Detailed directions are given as to the printing types that are to be used in the heading and body of the news and the exclusion of certain expressions such as "arrest of ladies and Muslims" from headings of news.

(e) Double column headings of certain news are not allowed.

(f) Detailed directions are given as to the arrangement and position of columns of news.

(g) Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Bengal Legislative Council are not allowed to be published in full; but are censored. (?)

Proceedings of law courts of Civil Disobedience cases are not allowed to be published in full but in a mutilated form.

(h) Legitimate criticisms of policies and actions of Government and Government officials are objected to.

That this meeting takes note of the action taken by the Ordinance Board in seeking a remedy of the grievances of the Press and trusts that the efforts of the Board will succeed. In the event of failure the Council will advise the Association to take such concerted action as may be deemed necessary or expedient.

NO NEED FOR PROTECTION.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas the Paper Mills of India have failed to take advantage of the Protective Tariff to Indianise their controlling and supervising staff and to increase the use of indigenous raw materials in the manufacture of paper instead of using foreign wood pulp the import of which is growing year by year, and whereas the Customs revenue duty on paper has been increased already to 25 per cent which was considered in 1925 sufficient for protection of the industry.

It is resolved—

That the Government be requested to withdraw the Bill now before the Assembly proposing further extension of protection;

That the members of the Assembly be requested to reject the Bill if it is not withdrawn;

That if any any protection is given a clause for compulsory Indianisation be introduced in the Bill;

That the duty on the imported wood pulp being fixed in the Bill at Rs. 45 per ton is inadequate and this should be raised to Rs. 70.

It is further resolved that a change in the quality of the newsprint increasing the wood pulp content from 65 p.c. to 75 p.c. contrary to the findings of the Tariff Board for the purpose of assessing protective duty will have the effect of lowering the quality of the newsprint papers to the great detriment of the newspaper business.

It is further resolved that the assessment of duty on fictitous value on newsprint called Tariff value be discontinued and that the duty be calculated on the invoice price of such papers and in accordance with the assurance given by Sir G. Rainy, the Hon'ble Commerce Member, during the Emergency Budget discussion, this surcharge of 25 p.c. on newsprint imposed by the Emergency Budget be now discontinued.

It is further resolved that Sjt. Satyendranath Majumdar, Editor "Ananda Bazar Patrika," be deputed to Delhi in connection with the Paper Tariff Bill to act on behalf of the Association.

PREMIER ORDERED THREE WEEKS REST

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Mr. MacDonald has been ordered three weeks complete rest by specialists who have told him that his sight will require greater care than it has been receiving.—Reuter.

M. V. ABHAYANKAR'S SENTENCE REDUCED

Arrests And Convictions In C. P.

NAGPUR, Feb. 15.

It is understood that the Local Government has passed orders reducing the sentences of Mr. M. V. Abhayankar and Seth Poonachand Rankha, first President and Secretary respectively of the C. P. Marathi War Council from three years rigorous imprisonment and 10,000 rupees fine to one year rigorous imprisonment and 2,500 rupees fine.

The eleventh President of the C. P. Marathi 'War Council' has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fifteen volunteers have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The President of Rantek Congress Council, was arrested today and brought to Nagpur.

The tenth Dictator of the C.P. Marathi Congress Council, who was arrested on 5th February was sentenced to fines aggregating Rs. 300. in default five and a half months' imprisonment.—A. P.

WOMAN GETS DIVORCE, BUT HUSBAND IS MARRIED

Comedy Of "Reno Of The North"

PARIS, Feb. 14.

Easy divorce facilities available at Riga which has risen to fame as "Reno of the North" have led to diplomatic representation by the French Government according to "Matin", which states that the French Minister has drawn attention of the Latvian Government to the anomalous situation created by the granting of divorces to French nationals on grounds which are not valid in France. It is suggested that this application of the Latvian Civil code might be regarded as infringement of the French sovereignty. The case quoted is that of a young French lawyer who married a Dutch woman of Dusseldorf, while he was attached to the Inter-Allied Commission for the Occupied Territory. Shortly afterwards, the woman returned to Holland and fruitlessly tried to secure divorce. She then travelled to Riga and was granted divorce after a month's residence. Under the French Law, however, the French lawyer is still married to her.—Reuter's Special.

Kathor.—The Gayakwadi Fojdar arrested a Khadi worker, an inhabitant of village Sandalpur (in Gayakwadi district), and took him to Kamrej Taluka town (near Surat).

THINGS THAT HAPPEN TO COMPANIES

£150,000 Claim

Reference to "public disturbance at the moment about things that happen to companies with the most respectable people on the boards" was made by Mr. Justice Clauson when the hearing was continued in the Chancery Division in mail week of the action brought by Morris and Jones, Ltd., wholesale grocers, against Mr. Martin Coles Harman, Mr. Noel Clarke and Mr. Arthur Gordon Williams.

The company claim damages amounting to appoximately £150,000 and seek a declaration that the defendants were guilty of breach of trust in applying moneys belonging to the company in the purchase of shares and debentures in other concerns.

Mr. Williams did not appear, and proceedings had been stayed against Mr. Clarke, who had died suddenly.

Opening the case, Mr. Singleton, K.C., said that the three defendants were appointed directors of the company in August, 1923, and became a finance committee. Mr. Harman was a City financier and Messrs. Clarke and Williams were his nominees.

JUDGE "EMBARASSED."

Mr. Justice Clauson, commenting on Mr. Singleton's opening of the case, said that he was embarrassed by a statement that not only was the company concerned but the public also.

"I cannot disregard a statement of that kind made by a responsible counsel," he added.

Mr. Singleton replied that he thought it his duty to draw attention to the position of the various people concerned.

Mr. Singleton said that directors had the greatest confidence in Mr. Harman at the time.

Mr. Justice Clauson: "The public is so disturbed at the moment about things that happen to companies with the most respectable people on the boards. One cannot help regretting that directors do not take more care when departing from the normal course of business, and it is not the normal course of business to hand over your securities to two directors for no particular reason.

"That is the things that is troubling me. The comment is that they were dealing with people in whom they had perfect confidence but the public is so agitated now because so many directors seem to deal with people in whom it turns out afterwards their confidence has been misplaced.

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